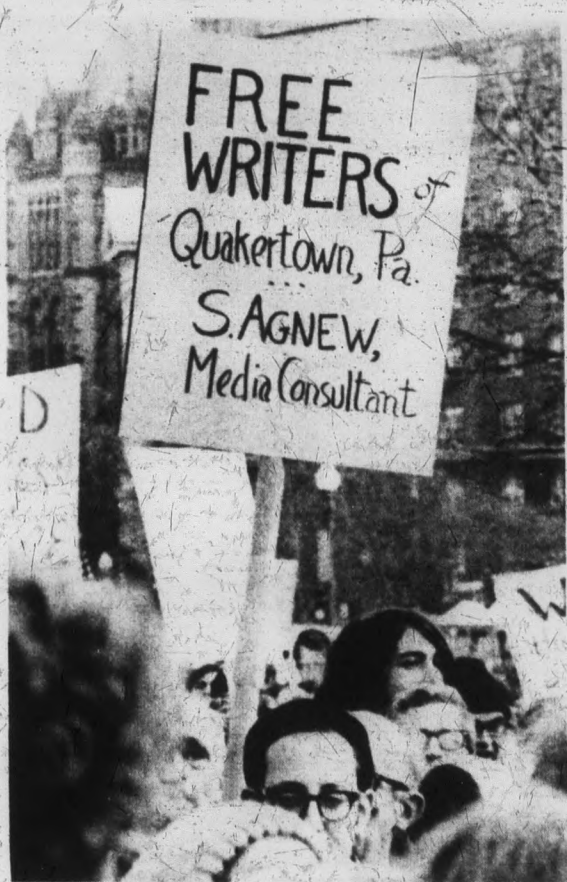


Complete Mobe Coverage: Sec. 2



FREE LANCE WITTICISMS, such as this one at Pennsylvania Ave. and 15th St., sprouted from signs all along Saturday's mass march route.
photo by Beckerman



photo by Resnikoff
ESCAPING THE HARSH WINDS blowing through Washington streets Friday night, this couple (and several hundred others) found a few hours of warmth and sleep in Lisner Auditorium.

The HATCHET

Vol. 66, No. 16

The George Washington University

Nov. 17, 1969

Campus Crowded, Peaceful As Cooperation Prevails

by Greg Valliere
Hatchet News Editor
THE LARGEST political rally in the nation's history brought thousands of out-of-towners to GW this

weekend, making the campus a focal point for the anti-war demonstrations.

Despite the extremist-instigated confrontations that flared sporadically during the three day period, there was no violence and no arrests here. GW Mobilization leaders, student assembly members and school administrators worked closely to keep the campus calm.

Mobe leaders, fearful last week of a serious housing shortage, managed to find temporary shelter for all who applied, although it took cooperation from the University, dorm councils, fraternities, churches and the District government.

"The University really came through," admitted Mobe co-chairman Mark Bluver, who only a few days ago was condemning GW President Lloyd H. Elliott for refusing to allow

emergency housing in classrooms.

Lisner Auditorium was okayed for sleeping Friday night, Mobe's F St. headquarters was used for housing and the University looked the other way as dorm councils violated D.C. codes by approving resident guest ratios as high as 3:1 in some halls.

In addition to saturation level conditions in private homes, space was provided by all of GW's fraternity houses, most of the churches in the area and a couple of elementary schools.

When not working on the housing shortage, Mobe leaders had the more enjoyable task of hosting some of the country's more noted radicals. Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin highlighted the parade.

The F St. headquarters housed some lesser known extremists who were, according to one Mobe leader, "some of the most radical in the nation." There was a brief fistfight between an official of the Communist Party Youth and a member of SDS, but GW Mobe co-chairman Mike Mazloff called it only a minor incident.

The campus was well prepared to meet possible crises; a 24 hour "Emergency Center" was established in Rice Hall. Weary administrators kept in close touch with campus policemen during the period.

Although a good part of downtown Washington was filled with windswept gas on Friday and Saturday evenings, none was detected on campus, although at both the F St. center and at Thurston Hall, escaping fumes from coats and jackets annoyed students.

GW Mobe leaders were either unavailable for comment yesterday or unable to summarize the weekend without reflection. One leader hailed the University's role in housing and credited Mobe volunteer workers for a "spectacular" job.

All that remains for GW Mobe is a few unpaid bills and a cleanup operation this afternoon in their headquarters. The center is locked now, the Viet Cong flags are gone and all the people have left as GW today returns to normal.

Wall-to-Wall Bodies

Housing Provided at GW

by Jon Higman
Hatchet Staff Writer
DESPITE LAST WEEK'S raging housing controversy, several thousand antiwar demonstrators slept in University buildings, as school officials looked the other way.

Lisner Auditorium was opened for emergency housing Friday evening and dormitories were packed with protestors, violating D.C. housing regulations the University said it would enforce.

The largest sleeping space was at GW Mobe's 19th and F St. headquarters, where close to a thousand students slept Friday night. The four-building, 50 room complex was given to Mobe by University President Lloyd H. Elliott.

Mobe also directed thousands of other young people to homes, churches and dorms around the area. Most who slept in the headquarters did so as a last resort.

They made the best of it, though. Posters were hung, blackboards were used for messages, people cooked on radiators and slept wherever there was a space.

The conditions were summarized by the Cleveland Chairman of the National Welfare Rights Organization. "We know now how it is sleepin' on floors," she said, "but its worth it to stop the war."

Across the street, the lobby, lounges and cafeteria of Thurston Hall were kept open all Friday night so that people could come in from the cold. Regulations prevented sleeping, but people stayed warm and awake by singing and holding discussions on the war.

Marshals were posted at all staircases and door entrances. Many of them also spent the

hours from 2 to 4:30 a.m. acting as hostesses for people seeking admittance. Hostesses were allowed to bring guests to their rooms.

No such provision was made for visitors on Saturday night as most out-of-towners left. People were sent from the dorm as soon as transportation came for them. Arriving buses were announced over the intercom to the waiting throngs, and the lobby was virtually turned into a Trailways terminal.

Rubin, Hoffman Make Hit With Friday Night Crowd

by Dick Beer
Hatchet Staff Writer
SPEECHES BY Chicago conspiracy trial defendants Jerry Rubin and Abbie Hoffman electrified a shivering crowd behind the GW library on Friday night.

Hoffman, the hit of the long, bitterly cold night, opened with one of the most original statements of disillusionment with America. Observing that he was in the city named for the father of the country, Hoffman drew a roar from crowd of over 1,000 by remarking that "sometimes I done wish that old Martha used a diaphragm."

The main thrust of Hoffman's talk was a free swinging critique of contemporary America. He labeled American foreign policy as "empty, senile, and it sags; sags like the bellies of war veterans from the silent majority." Elaborating on the silent majority, Hoffman defined it as the people who "talk and don't do a fuckin' thing."

Concerning the weekend's activities, Hoffman contended that "it's not just the war that's wrong with the country. We're not here just to end the war, we're here to bring it home." He said that the war must be ended because it is "devouring" the young people of the country.

Hoffman closed by saying, "We will risk violence in the streets. We will come as a new generation dedicated to love. But to love we have to survive, to survive we have to fight."

(See RALLY, p. 7)



photo by Resnikoff
Jerry Rubin

Bulletin Board

Monday, Nov. 17
ISS RECEPTION, with ambassadors and other dignitaries, 4-6 p.m. in Lisner Auditorium. All members urged to attend.

GEOLOGY CLUB will meet at 8 p.m. in Bell 100. Dr. Paul Lowman will speak on New Interpretations of Structures in Southwestern United States.

Tuesday, Nov. 18
NEW DIMENSIONS in Jewish thought will be discussed Tuesday noon with Rabbi Seidman at Hillel.

YOUNG DEMOCRATS will have a special strategy meeting on the housing project being planned at 7:30 p.m. in Mon. 103. All Housing Committee members are urged to attend. Also the election of secretary and D.C. Federation members will be held. All potential candidates should contact Phil Rhoads at 223-3952 before this meeting. The meeting will also feature a guest speaker.

G.W. COLONIAL SKI CLUB will meet in the Women's Gym, 817 23rd St., at 8 p.m. A Ski Team and a trip to Roundtop for before Christmas will be discussed.

ACADEMIC UNDERGRAD-

UATE EVALUATION staff will meet at 8:30 p.m. in the Library, 6th floor. All those who were unable to attend the first meeting, and all those who are interested are urged to attend or to contact Diana Hawvermale at 676-7724.

THREE SISTERS BRIDGE-D.C. FREEWAY PLANS will be the subject of this month's meeting of the Delta Nu Alpha Transportation Fraternity in Cor. 100. A panel discussion, featuring both pro and con views followed by a question and answer period is featured.

Wednesday, Nov. 19

PROF. A.E. CLAEYSSENS of the English Department will discuss "Creativity: A Way of Seeing" for the Inter-Faith Forum at noon in Woodhull House. Respondents will include James Bunting, Linda Kirtz, and Bruce Smith.

SOCIETY OF PHYSICS will present a lecture by Dr. Liveman on "Generalized Functions and the Language of Physics" in Cor. 100 at 2:30 p.m.

ANTHROPOLOGY CLUB will show three films on Africa at 8:30 p.m. in Bldg. H Room 103 (20th & H St.). All are

invited; admission free.

WOMEN'S RECREATION ASSOCIATION will meet at 9 p.m. in the informal lounge of Strong Hall. Anyone interested in planning women's sports and co-ed recreational events is invited to attend.

MARVIN D. SCHWARTZ, author of "A History of American Art Porcelain" will speak at 8 p.m. in the lower lounge of Lisner Auditorium. All are invited.

Thursday, Nov. 20

STUDENTS INTERESTED in learning the **BASIC SIGN LANGUAGE** are invited to a meeting at 7 p.m. in Bldg. O (2106 G St.). Office at the rear of first floor.

Friday, Nov. 21

PRE-MED SOCIETY will meet at 4 p.m. in Cor. 100. A short film will be presented.

BEER PARTY History majors and all interested are invited from 4-6 p.m. at Woodhull C. Admission is 25 cents.

NOTES

CARTOONISTS!!! Great opportunities, unlimitable advancement, stimulating conversation and full credit. Join the Hatchet TODAY and the Future may be yours: Second floor of the Student Union Annex.

FULBRIGHT-HAYS fellowship information for 1970-71 programs is now available at the Fellowship Information Center, Bacon 201. Deadline for application is Nov. 20.

PETITIONING is now open for membership on the University Center Rathskellar Committee. Petitions are available in the Student Union Annex, and must be returned to the University Center Office, 4th Floor, Rice Hall by 5 p.m. Wednesday, Nov. 26.

ATTENTION ALL G.W. WOMEN: Petitioning for the position of Martha's Marathon of birthday bargains chairman begins today. The money from this auction will be used to give

a student scholarship in the residence halls. M.M.B.B. is sponsored by the women's Residence Hall Council. Petitions are available in the Student Activities Office. For more information contact Sue Wax (293-7689) or Arnee Blauer (676-7808).

UNIVERSITY CENTER OPENING COMMITTEE applications are now available in the Program Board Office, Basement of Bldg. A. The Center Opening Festivities will be held Feb. 16-21.

ACADEMIC UNDERGRADUATE EVALUATION still needs staff. If you are a senior

you can help specifically with your department's evaluation. If you enjoy writing creatively the AE can use you. Are you at all interested? Come to the meeting Tuesday night, Nov. 17th or contact Diane Hawvermale 676-7724.

ALL THOSE INTERESTED in applying for the open position of appointed member to the University Center Operations Board are requested to pick up a petition in the Student Activities Office, fill it out and return it to the fourth floor of Rice Hall, to the Center Director Secretary.

Restructurers Meet With Low Turnout

by Sue McMenamin
 Hatchet Staff Writer

THE COMMITTEE TO RESTRUCTURE student government met again last week, with attendance down to a record low of six. Disappointed committee chairman Stan Grimm commented, "I always come to these meetings hoping for a large turn-out and never get it."

For the benefit of those attending the Tuesday meeting, Grimm outlined the areas that the committee has chosen to study which include the positions of orientation director, at-large representatives and school representatives. Committee members will also look into the relationship between the Student Assembly and the University Center government through questionnaires which were sent to all of the members of the center government and were due back yesterday.

A subcommittee has been set up to revise the by-laws of the Student Assembly, and to redefine its relationships with other campus organizations.

Student Assembly President Neil Portnow who was the only member of the assembly besides Grimm, stated that he hoped student government would be redesigned in such a way that it would promote a transition to a new University Senate composed of equal numbers of student and faculty.

To accomplish this, Portnow favored providing a broader representation of the University by replacing the at-large representatives, most of whom are from Columbian College, with representatives from the individual schools.

The University Senate as Portnow envisions it would provide a nucleus of power if the students and faculty members were elected by the schools.

Tom Powell, one of the students present, said that he felt students were apathetic either because there is nothing they want or because they feel the student government has no power to act for them.

Recruiting Schedule In Woodhull House

Nov. 17 Harvard University Graduate School of Education, Mr. Benjamin White, 2-4:30 p.m., Woodhull House room C.

Nov. 18 University of Pennsylvania Wharton School of Business, Mr. Charles Hendricks, 8 p.m. Coffee Hour, Woodhull House room C.

Nov. 18 Ohio State Graduate Business Programs, Mr. Curtis Stanley, 1-5 p.m., Placement Office Woodhull House.

Nov. 20 Wayne State Law School, Prof. Michael Josephson, 5 p.m. Coffee Hour, Alumni Lounge, Bacon Hall 100.

Nov. 17 Shell Oil, Naval Area Audit, York Air Conditioning, Civil Service Commission.

Nov. 18 IBM, Oppenheim, Appel, Dixon, Honeywell, Inc.

Nov. 19 Ford, General Accounting, R. H. Donnelly, Maritime Administration.

Nov. 20 General Radio, Ford, Va. Highway Dept.

Nov. 21 Monumental Life Ins. Nat'l Center for Health Statistics, General Services Administration.

Circle Theatre	Inner Circle
2105 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. FE 7-4470	2105 Pa. Ave., N.W. FE 7-4470 Adjacent to the Circle Theatre
Mon. and Tues.	Mon. and Tues.
The Passion of Joan of Arc	Anna Christie
Throne of Blood	Go West
Weds. and Thurs.	W.C. Fields
Guns of the Magnificent Seven	Starts Weds.
African Queen	Herman Anelbank's
	From Tsar to Lenin

KOSHER STYLE

Kays

Sandwich Specialists

1733 "G" STREET, N.W.

10% STUDENT DISCOUNT BETWEEN 4 & 7 P.M.

University Center Program Board
presents

All the King's Men

W.C. Fields & Road Runner

Time: 7:30 & 10:00 p.m.

admission 50 cents

THURSDAY, Nov. 20

LEO'S

SANDWICHES

Our Specialty

2133 G Street

Town House Pharmacy

Open Seven Days A Week
19th & F Sts. - CATERING TO ALL STUDENTS
PRESCRIPTIONS-FOUNTAIN SERVICE
7 a.m.-10 p.m., MON. to FRI. 9 a.m.-8 p.m. SAT. and SUN.

HATCHET

Published semi-weekly from September to May, except for holidays and examination periods, by the students of the George Washington University, at 2127 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Printed at The Hatchet, 2127 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C.

JOIN
the
G.W. Colonial
Ski
Club

Come Tuesday
Nov. 18
at
8:00p.m.

Women's Gymnasium
Movies
Refreshments
Trips

PROTECTIVE LIFE
Has Done A Lot Of
Graduate Study


And we've come up with some pretty important information. For example, we know that college men are in the best health period of their lives, that they have a greater life expectancy, and that they will command greater incomes in less hazardous occupations than most people. And because of this, we've designed a special life insurance-savings plan especially for college men. It's called the Protective Life College Senior Plan, and offers exceptional benefits at preferred rates. Coverage includes accidental death, disability, and a protected insurability benefit. The College Senior Plan has no war exclusion clause, offers full aviation coverage, and becomes completely paid up at normal retirement age. Also, premium deposits may be deferred until earnings increase.

Get full details from this College Representative:

Robert D. "Bob" Bly
James A. Leach, III Agency
707 Plaza One East
Norfolk, Va. 23510
Tel: 622-4723

PROTECTIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Home Office-Birmingham, Alabama





SINGING AND DANCING to the rhythm of "Hare Krishna, Hare Krishna," members of the Eastern religious sect found peace and an audience next to the library on Friday. Photo by Vita

Hare Krishna Sect Draws Curious to Watch Chant

by Curt Morgan
Hatchet Staff Writer

"Hare Krishna, Hare Krishna, Krishna Krishna, Hare Hare."

ORANGE AND YELLOW robes flowing, their heads shaved clean save for a single lock cascading down their backs, twenty members of the International Society for Krishna Consciousness chanted for several hours Friday near the GW library.

Drawing the curious from a nearby rally, disciples of the yoga sect pranced their dance for peace and love of God, with wooden beads bouncing against their robes, yellow clay streaking their foreheads. Accompanied by Eastern drums, bells and chimes, the singers repeated

their praise for God with seemingly inexhaustible energy.

"We chant the name of God to remind people of what they've forgotten," said Chandan Acharyadas, his face radiating obvious sincerity. "The only way to remember we're all brothers is to remind people we all have the same Father."

"Chant 'Hare Krishna' and your life will become sublime," he said, "God is the same as his name, so we chant it, 'Krishna.' We teach that God, and not people, is the proprietor of the land, so why fight over some parcel of earth that's not ours to begin with? It's the only way to Peace Forever."

Chandan takes his religious name from "a great teacher of

Christian conscience. The 'das' means 'servant of.'" A graduate in philosophy from Montreal's McGill University, he has been involved in the Krishna sect for several years. "It's my whole life," he noted with enthusiasm.

With their Oriental robes and lilting Eastern chants, the group was an eye-catching sight, drawing a few smirks but more warm smiles from passers-by. "Do we feel self-conscious? We don't react to the people, the people react to us. Many come to laugh but stay to listen."

As evidence, Chandan noted proudly that the non-sectarian group now encompasses thousands of members and is active in over thirty countries. "We're not just bringing our message to Americans," he asserted, "but to Russians, Chinese and the Viet Cong."

But he often feels pessimistic about his fellow humans. "Most people, their life is one big Zero. Eat, Sleep, Mate, Defend. They don't ask, Who am I? What am I? They're not humans, they're animals."

With that, Chandan raised his hands in prayer, bowed low and begged us, "Peace."

Contrasting Speeches Mark Friday Rally

by Tom Powell
SHARPLY CONTRASTING speeches by a leftist author and a conservative Congressman highlighted GW Mobe's Friday afternoon rally.

Over 300 students sat in the cold behind the library to hear 62 year old editor I.F. Stone state that "true patriotism is to risk reputation and friends and maybe even a job to tell it as you see it."

Earlier, Rep. Sam Steiger (R-Ariz.), who called himself a "square," condemned the peace movement as "Communist infiltrated and supported."

Stone, editor of a weekly newsletter bearing his name, received the best reception of the afternoon with his biting comments on American society. His remarks directly concerning the war were brief.

Stone condemned the "military-industrial complex," stating that the Pentagon is "afraid the bureaucracy's power and ability to command respect and command appropriations" will be reduced if they admit they can't win a "third-rate war."

On the same topic, he said that if Chicago's convention disorders was a conspiracy, "It was peanuts compared to the

conspiracy of silence within the military and within the intelligence establishment on this war."

Stone ended his speech by stating, "With the \$50 billion a year we spend on the military, think of what we could do at home. Imagine if a President would say 'by 1980, no more poverty in this country,' and mean it." He was enthusiastically cheered.

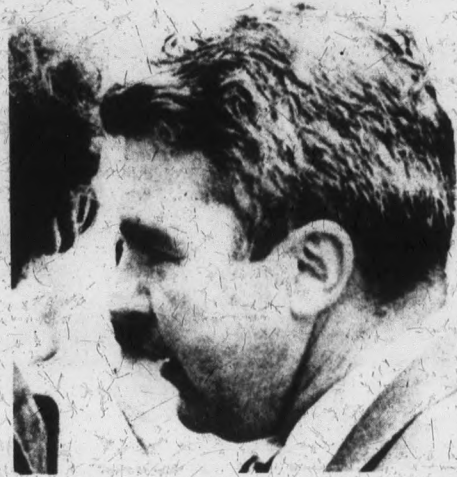
Steiger's earlier comments were of the "silent majority" vein. He said the jeering audience had "seduced itself" into believing communism wasn't a big force in the peace movement.

"I don't blame you for protesting," he asserted, "because you don't know what the hell you're fighting for. I do blame the political whores who have adopted your cause."

A loud voice in the crowd yelled back, "Fascist."

Steiger told the group that he didn't think their presence in Washington would end the war. "If you only put your energies to some good, you could elect someone who believes as you."

A brief, heckle-filled question and answer session after the address saw the Congressman besieged by radical students with impatient questions.



Rep. Sam Steiger

Photo by Resnikoff

Student Assembly Rejects Bail Proposal

ALTHOUGH the need never arose, the Student Assembly had decided not to appropriate funds to bail out GW Students who might have been arrested in last weekend's protest. A special Thursday morning meeting was cancelled when the 13 to 19 vote on the appropriation was taken over the phone.

Adams Hall did take action to provide bail money for their residents. The Dorm Council there set aside the entire contents of its treasury for the purpose of bailing out its residents. Many donations were also collected at Adams for the fund.

Peter Berg, Dorm Council Secretary/Treasurer, said that records of donations have been kept and unused money will be returned. He added that the

incentive for the plan was to "to keep our residents out of jail."

No other dorms have made similar plans. A spokesman for Strong Hall's Dorm council said that the money in their treasury had been used for refreshments served in their lobby during the weekend.

WANNA FLY HIGH
FOR \$25?

Tassels/Mortar Board

Raffle

Win ROUND TRIP TICKET
ON

THE NEW YORK SHUTTLE
CHANCES:

\$25 apiece

5 for \$1.00

Tickets sold by any Tassels
or Mortar Board Member

"Mother Courage
is coming..."

December 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13

Union Methodist Church

814 - 20th St. N.W.

GW Students FREE with I.D.
Other Students with I.D. - \$.75
Regular Price - \$1.50

Good Vibrations
LAURA NYRO

NOV. 22 LISNER AUD.

\$4.00

ALL SEATS RESERVED

War, Imperialism, and Welfare

Topics Vary at Forums and Workshops

ONE PART of last week's anti-war activities which did not occur as scheduled was the series of forums and workshops planned for Thursday and Friday at GW's Mobe headquarters.

Discussion leaders failed to show up for their own workshops, leaving students desiring to attend them standing in the lobby. On Friday afternoon, the buildings were almost completely deserted, with students either at the rally behind the library or wandering elsewhere in the city. Some of the workshops that were held include the following:

Latin American Imperialism: This was one of Thursday's best attended forums, drawing over two dozen students. It was led by Marc Liphsher, who described social inequities in Latin America. He said that only violent action would bring about desired changes.

Communist revolutionary movements in Latin America, Liphsher continued, are not as "totalitarian" as Soviet communism. As in Czechoslovakia, he said, Communism in Latin America has a "humanistic view."

Discussing the United States, Liphsher stated that "we all share in a culture of 19th century liberalism." He explained that such a cultural background is not found in all countries; in most of the world, constitutional democracy means nothing to people and communal goals are considered more important than individual goals.

Jack Lass, a marketing administrator for a local computer firm and an instructor for the Washington Area Free University, headed two workshops, one on "Philosophical Aspects of the War," and one on "Revolution as an Aspect of the Absurd."



AT THE NEW MOBILIZATION reception center at 19th and "Eye" Streets, these University of Michigan students rapped, relaxed and entertained each other - and awaited the next day's massive anti-war protest. photo by Searles

Revolution as an Aspect of the Absurd: Lass told the student audience that they have the "hideous power" to change the future. He explained that some people think this power "has already been used to irrevocably change conditions."

Lass condemned the people currently in power, saying that "we are the future that will have to clean up the shit left by the older generation."

Mao Tse-tung's Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was successful, continued Lass, "in that it accomplished its goal. It gave a generation of Chinese youth the emotional experience needed to tie them together."

Philosophical Aspects of the War: The main theme of this workshop was the future consequences of today's decisions. Actually, decisions on the war were not the ones most discussed, since less emotional issues such as pesticide control were most often used to make general points.

Lass said that sufficient pressure could undoubtedly bring an order to immediately stop production of DDT. But, he continued, this might not be the right choice.

To phase out the poison over four years, Lass explained, means four more years of polluting the environment. On the other hand, banning it now means destroying the jobs of many people in the pesticide industry and causing a resurgence in insects in some areas.

There should be such weighing of conflicting values on all issues, according to Lass, though he admitted that there will not really be enough time to do it. "The nice thing about the government is that when it wants to do something, it

can, just like that," he said snapping his fingers.

Lass also spoke of the need to establish long term goals. They are necessary, he explained, because if people don't know what their ends will be, they can't control the means.

Communist Party Youth: The arrival Friday at GW Mobe headquarters of members of the Communist Party Youth aroused little interest among GW students. The Youth came loaded with literature, which they laid out on several tables and waited with scant success for people to appear.

The group blamed the poor response on insufficient publicity. Eventually, they hung a banner outside a second story window, which brought in a few students.

Most of the visitors stayed long enough to pick up flyers and read about the plight of the blacks and the workers. There were a few who stayed to chat, notably Eric MacEachern, chairman of the SDS at the University of New Hampshire.

MacEachern provoked a long ideological debate by accusing Danny Rubin national organizational secretary of the Communist Party, of being insufficiently radical.

National Welfare Rights Organization: "Poor people aren't going to take it no more." This was the summary declaration of a group of Welfare Mothers from Cleveland, who came to GW to persuade students to live for a week as if their yearly income was \$2380, the minimum guaranteed family income proposed by the Nixon administration. The group hopes to have such a "test" nationwide during the week of Dec. 1-7.

The Mothers said very little of the money allocated for welfare reaches the people who need it, and that what does reach them comes in "outrageous" forms which robs recipients of their dignity.

One member of the group specifically attacked the free lunch program, saying that children who present their cards to get free lunches at school are labeled "welfare babies" by children who pay. Therefore, she explained, the poor children soon stop using the cards, preferring to go hungry.

Also scored was the United Appeal campaign in the schools. This was called "discriminatory" because children on welfare cannot contribute and are teased as a result.

This story was compiled by Hatchet staff writer Jon Higman from reports by Robert Boylan, Barbara Haberman, Charles McClenon, Mark Nadler, Larry Law, Henry Resnikoff, Rick Valliere, Charles Venin and Martin Wolf.



several Mobe workshop centers on F Street. photo by Resnikoff

Attendance Off Only Slightly

THE STRATEGY of the Vietnam Moratorium Committee was apparently forgotten here Thursday and Friday as attendance at classes was only slightly less than usual. The committee had asked that students abstain from "business as usual" by not attending classes.

Last week's near normal attendance was in contrast to the Oct. 15 Moratorium when a Hatchet survey indicated that most classes were less than half full. On that day, University President Lloyd H. Elliott allowed faculty members to use their discretion regarding whether they should hold classes and asked that students not be penalized for missing classes.

No such memorandum was issued for the November demonstrations. President Elliott, after consulting with the Executive Committee of the University Senate, decided that normal University operations would continue.

Winter Weekend

Dec. 4, 5, 6

COMPLETE
YOUR EDUCATION
at the PENN
The Fabulous
Bastard
from Chicago

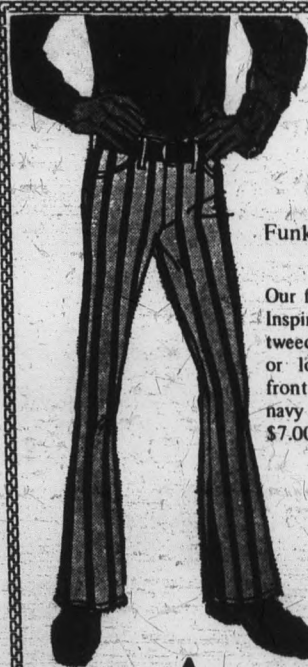
PENN at CAPITOL HILL
Phone 7-5200
800 PENNSYLVANIA AVE. S.E.

University of Maryland Semester
In Israel At Tel Aviv University

JANUARY 27 - JULY 26, 1970

COST \$1615 (INCLUDES):	COURSES (INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH):	IN ADDITION:
*Round-Trip Air Transportation	15 Academic Credits	*Work in Kibbutzim
*Academic Tuition	*Bible, Biblical Archeology	*Field Trips
*Dormitory	*Modern Hebrew Literature	*Archeological Expeditions
*Two Meals Daily	*Israel's Political Structure	*Meeting Israeli Personalities
*Medical Insurance	*Sociology of Israel	
*Organized Trips through Israel	*Sociology of the Arab Village	
*Optional Stop-Over in Europe	*Hebrew Language (Taught in Hebrew)	

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT DR. MEYER GREENBERG - DIRECTOR
HEBREW PROGRAM, LANGUAGE BLDG. RM. 402, TEL. 454-4307
OR, 7505 YALE AVE., C.P., TEL. 779-9020, 779-7370.



Funky Flairs

Our funky flair bottom trousers. Inspired patterns of stripes, tweeds and moleskin. High rise or low rise, pleated or plain front, belt loops or back belt. In navy blue denim also. from \$7.00



WM. FOX & CO.

1926 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.
FOGGY BOTTOM, WASHINGTON, D.C.
337-7080

F Street Busy Place As GW Mobe Works

"GOT ROOM for three?"

Bearded, banded and buttoned longhairs converged on GW Mobe's F St. headquarters this weekend, as groups ranging from the W.E.B. Dubois Club to Women's Liberation groups sought refuge from the unseasonably cold weather.

Sleepless GW students worked tirelessly. The Mark Blumers, Mike Mazloffs, Trisha Hortons and Jon Zichs found housing for a steady stream of incoming out-of-towners.

The most prized possession at the headquarters was a small pink piece of paper bearing the address of area residents who were willing to house people.

Those not as fortunate slept on the floors at the headquarters, but no one seemed to mind. A Woodstock-like spirit of cooperation prevailed. Peacekeepers did not seem to be greatly disturbed over sleeping in the same rooms as Revolutionary Working Class Youth Organization or Communist Party members.

Most of the occupants were peaceful. There were some hard-core revolutionaries ("some of the most radical in the nation" said one GW Mobe leader), but they were far outnumbered by those who came in peace to march for peace.

And they came from everywhere. A large portion of the demonstrators were U. of Michigan students from Ann Arbor. There were a handful of people from Colorado. Most of the protestors were from the Northeast.

The smell of tear gas prevailed on Friday and Saturday evenings as victims of saturation gassing returned with coats and scarves that reeked of the eye-burning odor.

As the last of the overflow

WLF Will Rap

Women's Liberation will be the topic of the second Mortar Board Rap to be held Wednesday evening at 8:30 p.m. in Strong Hall. Diane Kadish of the Women's Liberation Front as well as representatives from various local organizing groups will be present at the discussion which will be open to all who are interested.

HELD OVER
PAUL NEWMAN
ROBERT REDFORD
KATHERINE ROSS
BUTCH CASSIDY
AND
THE SUNDANCE KID
PANAVISION COLOR BY DELUXE

• EXCLUSIVE ADDED •
THOMAS A. EDISON'S
ORIGINAL PRODUCTION

The Great
Train Robbery

the **KEY** in GEORGETOWN
• Phone: 333-5100
1331 WISCONSIN AVE. JUST ABOVE 'M'

Matinees Continuous Daily
Discount Parking 50c. 5 to 12 p.m.
Next to Old Stone House 2025 M. St.

MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY

**ERIC
ANDERSEN**

Coming Nov. 24—CHARLIE BYRD PLUS PATCHETT & TARSE

The **Cellar Door**

34th & M St.
Georgetown
Res. 337-3389

Assembly Pres. Portnow Praised for Calm Campus

STUDENT ASSEMBLY President Neil Portnow's mediation role was an important factor in keeping the campus peaceful this weekend.

Portnow successfully made a "formal request" to the school's administration Friday night for use of Lisner Auditorium for a rally and sleeping that evening. He also headed a 40-man team of marshals that was hailed by GW officials as a "key to the calm" on campus.

Portnow's Lisner, request, made because of the inclement weather and large crowds, was granted by GW Vice President H. John Cantini, who said the auditorium was open to any "recognized student activity."

Responsibility for crowd control and cleaning of the auditorium was handled by GW Mobe and student marshals. A provision that the building be ready for a 7:30 a.m. Saturday

program was, according to Portnow, met "right on schedule."

Portnow hailed the administration's handling of the Lisner situation as "in the interest of both the University and visitors to the district." He added that GW officials were "perceptive to recognize the realities and difficulties of Friday night's situation."

Portnow's other major role—organizer of the campus marshals—was praised by Cantini as a "tranquilizing force." University police chief Ari Kovacevich said the marshals did a "creditable" job in controlling crowds in Lisner, Thurston Hall and behind the library during rallies.

The administrative crowd control activities were coordinated in a 24-hour "Emergency Center" at Rice Hall. Cantini, along with Vice President William Smith and Harold Bright, and Stanford Research Institute staffer Phil Birnbaum, manned the center. Dispelling rumors and watching for fire hazards in the overcrowded dormitories were the major concerns of the administrators. Despite inaccurate reports from Mobe officials that certain area churches and schools would be used for housing, the officials felt GW Mobe leaders did a good job of finding lodging.

The headquarters also worked closely with campus policemen, who were in constant touch with walkie-talkies. One example of the excellent communication and desire to keep the campus tranquil occurred Thursday evening when Mobe leaders complained to Cantini that a GW policeman was walking through their F St. headquarters. Within seconds the officer was back on the street.

WSS GIRLS GET THE
BEST JOBS •
The
WASHINGTON SCHOOL FOR SECRETARIES
529 14th St. N.W. 347-2480

University Leaders React Favorably to Moratorium

AS THE WEEKEND's Moratorium activities drew to a close, the Hatchet gathered the reactions of students, faculty and administrators.

Professor Monroe Freedman of the Law School called the demonstration "magnificent," but expressed concern that future protestors may resort to less peaceful methods "out of justified resentment and frustration" if the Administration proves unresponsive to "the people's will."

Freedman also saw a "meaningful contrast" between the 8,000 members of the "silent majority" who marched in good weather on Veteran's Day and the more than 40,000 who Marched Against Death for three days of cold and intermittent rain and hail.

"The police were great," Freedman added, "but the Mobe Marshals were superb. These amateurs at crowd control far outshone the 'professionals' in Chicago."

WRGW's Station Manager Tim Ashwell called the rally at the Monument "beautiful," but

predicted that Mobilization will run out of money, time and popular support if it continues to hold mass demonstrations. Ashwell also felt that the police and the Mobe Marshals did "an exquisite job."

Prof. Peter Hill, who housed several marchers at his home had a personal response to the event. "I wanted to help out those who felt a commitment to come here," he said.

Student Assembly member Bob Rosenfeld called Mayor Walter Washington's efforts to secure housing and facilities for the marchers a "most promising" response to the demonstration. "I think it's great that something that big was able to take place so peaceably," Rosenfeld commented. "However," he continued, "I would question the sincerity of some of the participants en route to the monument who acted as though they were going to a football game and not an anti-war rally."

Assistant Dean of Students Paul Sherburne said that the New Mobilization might experience difficulty in maintaining peace in their anti-war movement. "Either the entire sentiment will fizzle," Sherburne explained, "or it will fizzle down to control by its most radical elements."

Sherburne called the popular participation in the Moratorium "great." He, too, had high praise for the efforts of both the police and the Mobe marshals.

University Provost Harold Bright felt that it was too early to make any analysis of the Moratorium's effects, but did commend the efforts of Neil Portnow and the Mobilization leaders in controlling the "tight situation" caused by the lack of adequate housing for the marchers.

According to Dr. Bright, they "did a terrific job" in maintaining order, especially in Lisner Friday night.

Mortar Board Show Set for Saturday; Benefit at Pit

A BENEFIT for Mortar Board (the senior women's honorary) will be held at the Newman Foundation's "Pit," Saturday, Nov. 22, from 7:30 to 11:30 p.m.

Entertainment will consist of Clayton Hambrick's "Blue Cross Band," Joel Jacobs, and Dave Olive. There will be a 50 cents admission charge.

**LIVE
FROM
CHICAGO!!!!**

**BUDDY
GUY**

and his band
November 18
St. Margaret's ch.
Conn. Ave. and
Bancroft. pl.
info: 332 4500

sponsored by Hawthth

\$2.50

Shows 8:30
10:30

Take Off
Dec. 20-Jan. 3
with lowest group fares in history
on major scheduled jet airlines.
No organization membership is
required, and we form the groups.

To	Trip #	Leave New York	Return to New York	Total Cost	Including Hotel Voucher	Real Cost of Transportation
LONDON	102	December 20	January 3	\$290	\$60	\$230
PARIS	112	December 20	January 3	\$300	\$60	\$240
LISBON	108	December 20	January 3	\$282	\$60	\$222
ROME	123	December 21	January 4	\$340	\$60	\$280
BRUSSELS	116	December 20	January 3	\$300	\$60	\$240
AMSTERDAM	142	December 19	January 2	\$300	\$60	\$240
MUNICH	121	December 21	January 4	\$317	\$60	\$257
GENEVA	117	December 19	January 2	\$312	\$60	\$252
COPENHAGEN	115	December 20	January 3	\$312	\$60	\$252
ATHENS	127	December 20	January 3	\$395	\$60	\$335
TEL AVIV	132	December 20	January 3	\$450	\$60	\$390

For additional information and a brochure write to:
Travel Wholesalers International, 1707 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036. Or telephone (202) 296-9161.

Editorial

Praise for a Peaceful Protest

After the nationwide success of the October 15th Moratorium, many doubted another such massive display of anti-war sentiment could be mounted and expressed peacefully this month. The patience and fortitude of Vietnam critics were challenged and they more than met that challenge as Washington witnessed the largest protest rally in its 170 odd year history.

Over 40,000 Americans, each carrying the name of a dead U.S. soldier and guided by candlelight, participated in the March Against Death which lasted for thirty-seven consecutive hours. They hiked in single file and in near complete silence from Arlington National Cemetery past the White House to the Capitol. It was a most impressive sight which conveyed a feeling which no photograph will ever duplicate.

Contrary to Attorney General John Mitchell's comments last night, the Mobilization leaders kept to their promise of a peaceful demonstration against the war. The 6,000 Mobe marshals did a fantastic job controlling the enormous crowds and on numerous occasions took steps to avert any conflict with counter demonstrators or whenever trouble appeared imminent. They were backed up, but never needed the assistance of the D. C. police department which indicated that it had learned from

mistakes elsewhere by keeping its cool.

On the GW campus, the situation was similar. Leaders of the Mobilization Committee, with the invaluable aid of student marshals too numerous to mention here, kept control of their members and the many outsiders who called upon them. Surprising as it may seem to some, the Administration handled itself appropriately. Under the prodding of Student Assembly President Neil Portnow and residence hall councils, the University helped to insure that all visitors to Washington had a roof over their heads by allowing protestors to sleep in Lisner Auditorium Friday night and relaxing strict guest policies in dormitories. It all made last week's Rice Hall confrontation and President Elliott's refusal to back down on his no housing stand look rather silly.

However, as the Nixon Administration will undoubtedly remind us for months to come, not all was well in Washington this past weekend. Some people came not to better America, but to destroy it. They may have come here under the guise of the Vietnam issue, but their ambitions go far beyond the end of the war and the re-ordering of priorities. It is these people who did not keep their word and proved that they could not be trusted if the reigns of power were ever to fall in their hands.

There can be no question that these people instigated the trouble and caused the senseless damage which occurred at Dupont Circle Friday night and the Justice Department Saturday afternoon. They indiscriminately smashed store windows and tried to tear down tourist information booths on the Mall for no reason at all. We can not accept Dave Dellinger's implication that "we anti-war people may occasionally throw rocks, but the government drops six ton bombs on Vietnam" because the former will not do anything except intensify the latter. And we know the rock throwing won't stop when the bombing does.

Mr. Nixon must be prompt in acknowledging and listening to those who prefer reason and persuasion to force, or run the risk of seeing the ranks of the first group decline while the other swells. He can not pose joyfully with the 52,000 supporting telegrams he has received and ignore the hundreds of thousands who personally came to his doorstep to demonstrate against his policies. If there was one let down in the Mobilization activities, it was the rally and speeches at the Washington Monument where the crowd's attention to the anti-war speakers was limited; it seemed that they had heard it all before.

Letters to the Editor

YAF Resignation

I hereby send in my resignation from the Young Americans for Freedom for the following major reasons:

1) Over the time of my membership in this organization I have come to learn, that like groups of leftist orientation, extremist elements are present and their membership condoned. Like with extreme left wing elements, these right wing elements, do not necessarily hold the same views as those of the majority, and their presence is detrimental to the goals of the majority.

2) After witnessing and actively partaking in the Freedom Rally of 11 November, this belief was proven and reiterated, after talking with people present who espoused extremely violent views with some belonging to para-military organizations. I further witnessed attacks upon the personality of individuals rather than ideologies. The behaviour and ideas expressed by some

speakers and spectators, was reminiscent of extreme left wing rallies I witnessed as well as right wing rallies of the 1930's.

3) I take strong issue with the failure of both left and right to disassociate themselves of these extremist elements, whose presence is as much detrimental to the conservative, as liberal causes, and in no way represent the feelings of the majority, silent or otherwise.

4) I disagree with the stand that the YAF takes on the issue of East West trade. The narrowminded approach to international economics is extremely damaging, in my opinion, to the future economic welfare of the United States and the world.

I fully support the policy of the United States in Vietnam, as presented by President Nixon on November 3, nevertheless, I do not believe that the YAF represents the middle of the road silent majority with which I find myself in accord.

Michail Kalman

UGF and Trisha

I would like to set the record straight regarding Trisha Horton's column entitled "Racist U.G.F." Her allegations are not only untrue, but her implications are unfair.

First, Miss Horton says that "U.G.F. raises the money, H.W.C. allocates it." This is quite true, but Miss Horton neglects to tell us that the President of H.W.C. is Mr. Ted Hagans, a prominent black businessman in the District of Columbia. While it is also true that the D.C. community is 70% black, U.G.F. has never purported to serve only the D.C. community. The entire metropolitan Washington area is about 22% black and it is this larger, metropolitan Washington community which U.G.F. seeks to serve. Of the 2,955,000 people in the metropolitan area, only 803,000 live within the District of Columbia. More than 50% of the total funds raised are allocated for agencies within the District.

Miss Horton claims that, "In its advertising, U.G.F. implies that it deals with the problems of the inner city (television commercials soliciting funds speak of unwed mothers, drug addicts, and alcoholics)." U.G.F. does deal with the problems of the inner city by including in its list of agencies such members as the Big Brothers, the Florence Crittendon Home, Southeast Neighborhood House, the Washington Urban League, and 44 other agencies. But while problems such as drug abuse, alcoholism and unwed mothers abound in the inner city they are also abundant in the suburbs. U.G.F. makes this very clear in its television, radio and newspaper advertising as well as in its campaign film.

Miss Horton complains that the Catholic Charities of Northern Virginia received an additional \$44,600 above their \$74,000 allotment and that this money should instead be used to serve inner city groups. (She neglects to say, however, that

this occurred three campaigns ago, in 1967.) Givers specifically donated these funds to the Catholic Charities project. It is standard operating procedure, and in my opinion rightfully so, to actually apportion restricted funds in accordance with the wishes of the donor. Any U.G.F. agency which is over-subscribed because of donors' designations is entitled to all of those funds.

Miss Horton attacks U.G.F. for not admitting the Adams-Morgan Community Council to its list of qualified agencies. However, she did not state why membership was refused. One qualification for inclusion on the list of agencies is that a group must have a full-time executive director. Adams-Morgan did not meet this requirement. The Adams-Morgan story is a long and complicated one, but suffice it to say that the project did not meet at least three of the necessary qualifications for inclusion on the list of agencies. I understand, however, that these problems have been resolved and it is very possible that the Adams-Morgan project will be included in 1970.

The simple fact is that U.G.F. H.W.C. is not racist, but rather is the best and fairest method yet devised for helping all the people at every economic level in the metropolitan Washington community.

James I. Adler
Campaign Chairman
G.W. United Givers Fund

DuPont Film

There was a short article in your last issue (11-13-69) that seems rather indicative on the non-sensical, unfounded and illogical rhetoric of the S.D.S. The article entitled "Anti-Dupont Flick Shown by S.D.S.," serves no purpose but to distort and thereby destroy reasonable criticism of an intolerable situation.

As a graduate of the University of Delaware I have been witness to many of the Dupont family power plays in our State. But the film, as

reported in the Hatchet, serves only to cloud the issue. One of the contentions, that of using Delaware Colleges as a training grounds for their employees, is distorted. While it is true that corporations in Delaware do use its colleges as a source of graduate education for their employees, this is by no means an exclusive province of the DuPont policy not to hire an overwhelming number of University of Delaware graduates. There is a conscious effort to "discriminate" against those graduates in order to prevent a parochialism to develop.

The second contention, that of the DuPont family perpetuating the military occupation of Wilmington Delaware's black ghetto, is totally wrong. The Governor mentioned in the article, although a former DuPont employee, was instrumental in having the National Guard patrols ended. And his campaign was one of major issues, and on the very day of his inauguration the patrols were ended. It was his predecessor, Gov. Charles Terry (who bears a remarkable resemblance to Mayor Daley) who kept the patrols on the street, not the DuPont Company.

If S.D.S. does wish to expose the corporate sickness in our society, let them do some research and put forth responsible arguments, rather than mere inflammatory, erroneous rhetoric.

Gary W. Aler
National Law Center Student

Letters Policy

Letters to the Editor should be typed using triple spacing between lines. Letters must be received no later than 2:00 p.m. Friday for the Monday issue and no later than 2:00 p.m. Tuesday for the Thursday issue.

Vol. 66, No. 16 **THE HATCHET** Nov. 17, 1969

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Stephen Phillips

NEWS EDITOR

Greg Valliere

FEATURES EDITOR

Lesley Alter

SPORTS EDITORS

Harvey Blumenthal
Ron Tipton

CULTURAL AFFAIRS EDITOR

Mark Oishaker

BUSINESS MANAGER

Kenneth Chaletsky

EDITORIAL STAFF

ASSISTANT NEWS EDITORS: Pat Assan, Jon Higman, Curt Mackey, Steve Ross; FEATURES: Cary Malkin; CULTURAL AFFAIRS: Rob Eliowitz; PHOTOGRAPHY: Henry Resnikoff; OFFICE MANAGER: Sue McMenamin; EDITORIAL ASSISTANT: B.D. Cohen.

Staff

Mike Arnold, Dick Bear, Marty Bell, Frederic Berg, Robert Boylan, Dave Bryant, Ann Dalton, John Felten, Bob Galano, Barbara Haberman, Neil Healy, Gary Hickinbotham, Maxine Kaplan, Jean Kelly, Steve Kirschbaum, James Lampke, Larry Law, Rosanne Levitz, Jim Lubell, Chris Lorenzo, Maryellen Lowe, Charles McClenon, Robert McClenon, Kathi McFarland, Robin Megibow, Ginger Metzler, Iris Milekowsky, Curtis Morgan, Marian Moskowitz, Mary Murphy, Everest Ogu, Eric Reines, Glenn Ritt, David Senzel, David Simmons, Mike Stevin, Shelley Spandorf, Amy Sussman, Ivan Sussman, Ted Trevor, Patricia Triana, Charles Venin, Barry Wenig, Martin Wolf, Bill Yard.

Production Staff

Sara Bermont, Meme Cohen, Wendy Fox, Bobbie Fultz, Barbara Jewier, Bonnie Mulcahy, Marcy Rettig, Bruce Smith, Kathy Troia, Linda Wichtel.

Trisha Horton

Sterile Conformity



FREAKS FLOCK together as often as possible to relax and reinforce their own existence. Now it is winter, and the "Woodstock Contingent" regrouped, en masse, in Washington.

At times, there were outbreaks of internal hostility caused by conflicting political beliefs. But, it soon became evident that these were the same type of people as those who trekked to Bethel in July in the spirit of peace. Regardless of politics, most people treated each other with a respect commensurate with value they placed on human life. With the changing seasons there is a shift in emphasis, and winter illuminates the brutality of war.

Woodstock was a celebration of life, based on the temporary relief of a summer day; it called for freedom, music and drugs. But Washington was chosen for a political struggle, by those who believe that American soldiers and the Vietnamese people have the right to determine their own futures. It called for anguish, unity and disciplined anger. While the tragic effects of this war keep people in mourning, there can be no more festivals of life.

The concept of a silent majority, however, continues to be applauded by the administration. I feel that when the majority of people remain silent about an issue of national concern, the situation is both pitiful and dangerous. It is pitiful that society is structured to encourage conformity as the obligation of "good" citizens. And it is dangerous that his "majority" can look at what happened when the German people were afraid to express their dissent yet call demonstrators "unpatriotic" Americans.

What has caused this stress on conformity? Why did so many of the G.I.'s polled in a survey at an American Army base refuse to sign the United States Declaration of Independence because they felt it was subversive?

Doesn't some of the blame lie with our educational system? Isn't it the obligation of an educative institution to encourage independent thinking regardless of popular opinion? Since grade one, we have been taught to fit into the group, to accept rather than challenge politely but in no way become emotionally charged.

Why, when the war is the most pressing issue on the student's mind is it so rarely discussed in the classroom? As Tom Schade so eloquently put it, students have taken to the streets because they feel the University atmosphere is stifling.

Granted, the University can be given credit for educating us to perceive societal inequities more clearly. But shouldn't we continue along these lines, towards the crucial ideals of freedom of speech and the right to dissent? Compulsory conformity is a sterile, compromising concept that will doom political progress towards a society that meets the needs of the people. If the majority of the population chooses to be silent, how can we assume it is, because they agree with the government's policies, and not because they are afraid to dissent?

Rally—from p. 1

Rubin: 'Queen Julius' Hoffman

Jerry Rubin, also greeted by enthusiastic applause, preceded Hoffman and immediately launched into a series of one line cracks which would have rivaled the best of the of the Las Vegas standup comics.

Sporting a Chicago Conspiracy sweatshirt and red headband, Rubin apologized for being late by claiming that he and Hoffman were detained at Dulles Airport where Hoffman was charged with "standing on the seat," presumably on the plane.

Rubin's talk dealt largely with the "Chicago 8" conspiracy trial. He mentioned that he and Hoffman were late leaving Chicago because "Queen Julius [presiding judge Julius Hoffman] kept us after school."

He said that the trial is "so surrealistic, I don't know how to describe it." Rubin did his best, anyhow likening the trial to a "baseball game, but the umpire is on their [the government's] side."

He accused the government of rounding up "a nice little package" of dissidents of various shadings and prosecuting them in order to intimidate the young people of the nation. Rubin charged that Judge Hoffman, whom he called "the hanging judge" because his last 24 trials had all resulted in convictions, was chosen specifically by the government to preside over the conspiracy trial.

Rubin said rumors that the proceedings will end in a mistrial or a conviction that will be overturned on appeal were "absolutely false." He predicted that the defendants will each be sentenced to 10 years in prison and will not be allowed a chance to appeal.

An appeal would be futile anyway, Rubin continued, since President Nixon is "packing the courts." Rubin then asked, "How can we get a fair trial from the government we oppose?" He said that he has no faith in the judicial system, adding "The only people I have faith in are right here."

Rubin ended by exhorting the crowd to "attack the oppressive court system" and to join in the march on what he termed the "Department of Injustice."

The evening rally started hours earlier in Lisner Auditorium because of the afternoon's severe rain and hail storm.

Things started slowly as various entertainers played guitars and some of the audience sang along.

Crowded conditions inside Lisner soon became a major concern of Mobilization officials on hand, and it was decided to move the rally and speechmaking back to behind the library. Lisner was set aside as emergency housing area. A steady stream of musical



Prof. Charles Moser

A Long Awaited Salvo

THE FREEDOM RALLY held at the Washington Monument on Veterans Day was a long overdue political salvo.

Speakers included Sen. John Tower and Rep. Lukens and Buchanan on the Republican side, and Congressmen Marsh of Virginia and Stratton of New York on the Democratic side.

The 10,000 or more who came (a small exercise in crowd estimation: if the rally was attended by only around 5000, as some of the liberal media contended, then Mrs. King's audience at the same site in October judged to be 35,000, must have stretched almost to Constitution Ave. Much is in the eye of the beholder.), were probably made up of two major constituencies.

On the one hand, there were those who wished to demonstrate their patriotism in unabashed fashion and express their support of President Nixon as the leader of the entire nation, which meant they approved of his policy of Vietnamization; on the other hand there were many—their aspirations were voiced by several of the speakers—who hewed to a considerably harder line than the President.

In this respect, the rally did not support the President's policies, but rather criticized him from the right. Thus the voice of the hawk was heard once more in the land. The organizers of the Moratorium and the Mobilization probably did not expect this result when they first laid their plans, but history has a way of twisting the intentions of planners, and projects often yield results quite at variance with those which

their initiators foresee. So it is that, according to the polls, public support for the President's policies rose instead of falling after the October Moratorium.

Those who understand that the Vietnam conflict is but a major battle in a global war which has been declared against us—and declared regardless of our own wishes in the matter—also understand that this war is waged not only by means of guerrilla conflict or clashes between mass armies, but also in the political arena.

This last is something rather foreign to the traditional American psychology, which prefers to limit politics to election campaigns. The communists understand very well the importance of propaganda, the centrality of ideas in advancing their cause.

On occasion they place too high a value on ideas and for this reason instantly persecute any writer or thinker who steps very far out of line. This leads to the curious spectacle of Mary McCarthy's complaining because dissident Soviet intellectuals are clapped into jail, while protesting American intellectuals are allowed to go right on talking to themselves. This occurs perhaps because we err in the direction opposite to that of the Soviets.

One of the reasons we have traditionally upheld the principle of free exchange of ideas is that we really did not believe they were that vital. It is time we corrected this notion and arrived at a proper comprehension of their role in our political milieu.

Cary Malkin

'Spiro What?'



THE VICE President is now a very famous, or infamous, man. No one really asks "Spiro Who?" anymore. People might, however, ask "Spiro What?"

after one of his recent outbursts against the Hon. W. Averill Harriman.

Harriman has served this country in many different posts, including Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Governor of New York, Undersecretary of State, chief negotiator for the Laos agreement, and most recently as chief negotiator at the Paris talks.

According to Agnew, however, Harriman is "under some heavy compulsion to justify his failure to anyone who will listen." This charge comes from Harriman's recent commentary on television after the President's Vietnam speech.

Certainly a man with as distinguished a record as the Ambassador's need not be defended, especially considering the fact that he is considered partially responsible for getting the Vietnam talks started. Yet, it might be worthwhile to examine some of the controversial comments. Harriman called the President's speech "well thought out." He said, "I'm sure he wants to end this war," and no

one wishes him well anymore than I do." Then he said, "I'm utterly opposed to these people that are talking about cutting and running." He said, "I think we should have a responsible withdrawal." He said, "I think he's got the full support of the people. He certainly has my support."

They certainly do not sound like they challenge the President's Vietnam policy, although Agnew charged Harriman with "challenging and contradicting the policies outlined by the President of the United States." The attack was obviously an attention getting device to give publicity to a new call to investigate television and press objectivity. The attempt to use Harriman's record as the whipping boy for an ulterior, and perhaps dubious, cause, must raise serious objections in the mind of this writer. The tactic reminds me of another era when provocative remarks on many distinguished Americans was the accepted method of getting press coverage and being elected to high public office.

It might be well for the Vice President to remember that those attacks have come to haunt many of the attackers more than they harmed those attacked. The way history views Senator Joseph McCarthy and J. Robert Oppenheimer are two splendid examples of such historical justice.

Perhaps Mr. Agnew, however, just has the wrong ambassador. Or perhaps he is the "impudent snob" another well known speech mentions.

'Academic Forum' Arrives; Receives Mixed Reaction

by Chris Lorenzo
Hatchet Staff Writer

THE LONG-AWAITED Academic Forum was finally distributed last week and immediately drew a cross fire of praise and criticism from members of opposite political persuasions.

According to Prof. Peter P. Hill, a member of the Forum's editorial board, two "conservatives" threatened to "tear up any copies they found lying around." Some students, he reported, were equally critical of the magazine because they thought it was too "right-wing."

Hill said that the first issue was successful because it was the journal of controversy that we wanted it to be. Michael Lax, a student member of the editorial board, echoed Hill's sentiments calling the first issue "balanced."

The Journal was established last year by a joint resolution of the Student Assembly and the University Senate. Its purpose, according to Lax, is to provide an "open forum for people of the University community to speak their minds."

The topic for the first issue was "the personal reflections [of the contributors] on ... the moods and happenings of the past year at the University."

One contributor, Alex Rode, an instructor of psychology and a Ph.D. candidate at GW, wrote that "the pigs are in all of us." In an impressionistic essay, he maintained that "we must shed our moralizing, our dogmas, and most of all, our willingness to murder."

In the next article, Student Assembly member Jim Swartz, defined tyranny as the "attempts by individuals or small groups to force change on the majority without recourse to the prescribed procedures."

Swartz called upon the faculty to "reassert itself as the true leadership."

Ellwood Smith, director of alumni relations, blamed the generation gap on students, saying "students don't do a very good job of making themselves understood and very often they don't appear to be trying very hard. This may be evidence of their overriding arrogance or simply indication of a rather imprecise purpose."

In another article, Prof. Louis Schaefer, who left GW this summer, charged that most of the faculty fail to impart "the desire to know" in their students. Speaking of classes where textbook material is simply rehearsed, Schaefer said:

"The fact that there is such slight alteration and interchange of courses at GW suggests how deadly these classes must be."

Schaefer urged both students and faculty to stop participating in classes where the search for "truth" is not paramount. "By rejecting non-education now, you may become educated," he stated.

"After all," Schaefer concluded, "the only thing you can lose by playing the game is your mind."

Other contributors were junior Jay Shendrov, Prof. Arthur Krisch, graduate student Martin Petersilia, Student Assembly member Marian Edelman, Associate Dean of Students Marianne Phelps, and former Hatchet humorist Dick Wolfie.

Lax reported that over 3000 copies of the Forum were distributed in the dormitories and in a separate mailing to faculty and administrators. Hill said that the first issue cost about \$2000 and noted that the printing of future issues will depend upon continued funding from President Elliott's office. The President could not be reached for comment.

Hill also said that the editorial board is still looking for both topics and contributors for upcoming issues. He explained that the board's primary concern was to find contributors from all their different constituencies who can write well.

SBA Series

Nussbaum to Speak

STUDENTS AND the Selective Service System will be discussed Wednesday night by Michael Nussbaum, third speaker in the new Student Bar Association's Speaker Series. Nussbaum will talk at 8 pm in room 10 of the Law School.

The speaker, who is now serving as the Student Bar Association's attorney in their suit against the University to enjoin the collection of the University Center fee, will answer questions both on the Selective Service and on student rights.

A partner with the

ROTC Open for GW Students

GW STUDENTS ARE now eligible to apply for the two-year Air Force ROTC program conducted at Catholic University.

Full time students who have two years remaining toward a baccalaureate degree are eligible for the program if they meet certain physical and mental qualifications.

Successful completion of the program qualifies the student for a reserve commission in the Air Force upon graduation.

Applications must be made at the Department of Aerospace Studies, Air Force ROTC, Gibbons Hall, Catholic University, before Friday, Nov. 21.

Washington firm of Surrey, Karask, Greene and Hill, Nussbaum currently serves as general counsel to the United States Student Association. He is also Secretary of the Public Law Education Institute.

Nussbaum has handled numerous cases involving the rights of students and faculty members and has represented student governments in negotiations with college presidents and trustees. In addition, he has represented draft registrants in appealing their classification.

Nussbaum interned with the Legal Services Department of the European Economic Community in Brussels and has taught at the University of Michigan Law School.

'Work-Study' Jobs Now Open

EMPLOYMENT for GW students with financial need is available under the Federal College Work-Study Program.

To be eligible a student must be found to be financially needy, as defined by federal guidelines, be taking at least 12 hours if an undergraduate or nine hours if a graduate student, and be a U.S. citizen or permanent resident.

For further information, interested students should speak with Mrs. Worrell, Office of Student Financial Aid, on the third floor of Rice Hall.

YAF Leader Upset by University's Actions

GW YOUNG Americans for Freedom (YAF) leader Ed Grebow spent the Moratorium weekend following developments at GW and observing the antiwar demonstrations in the city.

Grebow said he consulted with the University administration about housing problems but he would not reveal just what he dealt with or what effect he had. Publicly, Grebow was distressed by the University's failure to enforce its own regulations and prohibit sleeping in Lisner and extra visitors in the dorms.

Further, the YAF president charged, people slept in Bell, Stuart and Corcoran Halls on Friday. The Hatchet was unable to confirm this claim, although nonstudents did use the restrooms in all three buildings that evening.

Grebow urged that Lisner and the classroom buildings be sealed Saturday so people would be encouraged to go home. This was the policy the administration followed.

Discussing the huge antiwar protests, Grebow said "I have been keeping out of the way, it is their march and we aren't interfering. Our main concern is that the University live up to its promises. They haven't done well so far."

Although the young conservative did not attend

Moratorium events, he reported that "a number of (YAF) members have watched. Several were gassed as spectators at Dupont Circle."

"From speaking with them and reading the newspapers," he continued, "I think the police may have gassed too much, but it is better than clubbing them. No real harm was done to them and it was the best way to disperse the crowd."

TIME

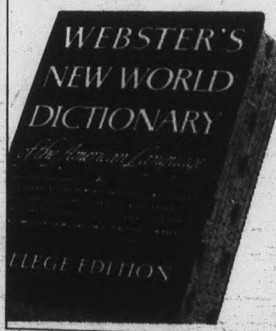
The longest word in the language?

By letter count, the longest word may be *pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis*, a rare lung disease. You won't find it in Webster's New World Dictionary, College Edition. But you will find more useful information about words than in any other desk dictionary.

Take the word *time*. In addition to its derivation and an illustration showing U.S. time zones, you'll find 48 clear definitions of the different meanings of *time* and 27 idiomatic uses, such as *time of one's life*. In sum, everything you want to know about *time*.

This dictionary is approved and used by more than 1000 colleges and universities. Isn't it time you owned one? Only \$6.50 for 1760 pages; \$7.50 thumb-indexed.

At Your Bookstore



Choose a look. Norelco will help you keep it.

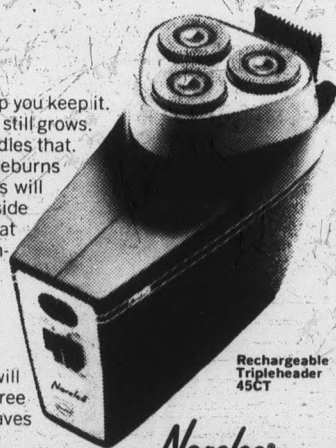
Choose any look. Make it yours. Then Norelco will help you keep it. Because no matter which look you choose, your beard still grows. It still needs to be trimmed and shaved. Norelco handles that.

Its pop-up trimmer will keep your whiskers and sideburns shaped the way you want them. The 3 floating heads will shave the parts of your face you want shaved. And inside the floating heads are 18 self-sharpening blades that shave as close or closer than a blade every day. Without nicks or cuts. The Norelco unique rotary action keeps the blades sharp while it strokes off whiskers. Every time you shave.

Then when you're finished, you just snap off the heads for easy cleaning.

The Norelco Rechargeable Tripleheader 45CT will help you keep your look anywhere. For up to three weeks. Because it gives you almost twice as many shaves per charge as any other rechargeable.

The Norelco Tripleheader comes in a cord model as well as the Rechargeable. Both give the same close shaves. Look them over. The choice is yours.



Norelco
Even on a beard like yours.

Arts and Entertainment

Of Cabbages and Kings

The Artist's Role in Dissent

Mark Olshaker

THE QUESTION OF the artist's role in social comment and change is always topical, particularly in the wake of the weekend's Moratorium activities. Many representatives of the arts were on hand, and many others were notable by their absence. But to effectively evaluate this role, it is necessary to examine the different facets of artistic involvement in dissent or social criticism.

First, we must accept the fact that no one outside of politics has any greater obligation to express himself politically (in the non-official sense) than does any one else. The extent of commitment, of course, is synonymous with the extent of individual conscience. But we must also admit that the artist, writer or performer, does have an outstanding opportunity to air his views and to persuade large numbers. However, if the artist does avail himself of this opportunity, a certain obligation to responsibility is inherent.

There are a few main classifications into which we can group socially-minded members of the artistic world, such as those of writers and performers. Whereas a performer is primarily dependent upon the writer for what he can bring across to his audience, the writer himself is limited only by his own ability and selling power. A writer as skilled in his craft as playwright Leroi Jones, for example, can create both art and polemic simultaneously. His works are more exhortation than entertainment.

As I implied, the avenues of comment are more limited for the performer. In the case of the singer or musician, the problem is not as severe as it is for the actor, since his avenues of selection of material are wide, and he does not have to wait to be cast in a desired role.

We can then bring up the case of the artist behaving as a normal citizen, but with greater individual effectiveness because of his fame. An example of this type is Paul Newman, who has

had much political impact because of the image he has created in his largely non-political cinematic ventures. Many ask if Newman should have the power to inspire thousands of American housewives to vote in the primaries for Eugene McCarthy simply because of his beautiful blue eyes. Perhaps not, but he does have the power, as do many of his right-wing counterparts, and we can only hope that they will not abuse it.

Then there is the artist whose creation is inextricably intertwined with his beliefs. Such a man is Pete Seeger, who performed Friday night at Lisner, as well as many other



Pete Seeger
photo by Dungan

places around the city. I believe this is the purest and finest extension of the artist into the arena of social comment. Seeger and the others of his breed have not traded on their fame or position to make their views known. They hold their positions because of their strength and courage in making them known. And more than the other artists, these men have sacrificed much for their ultimate right to sing or speak or act to an auditorium full of youthful dissenters who were not even born when Seeger was supporting Paul Robeson. Seeger, Howard Fast, Dalton Trumbo and others were all branded as enemies by Joe McCarthy and his purveyors of hate, and yet they were the ones who eventually made it possible for the people to recognize their mistakes of the early fifties.

Most important to remember is that while the artist has the right to follow the dictates of his conscience in saying what he feels, that right will be guaranteed for the rest of us. Conversely, from the blue pencil, it is only a short step to the political prison camp. As Hamlet said of artists, "Let them be well used; for they are the abstract and brief chronicles of the time."

Songstress Nyro Appearing at Lisner

by Kathi Mugil
Center Program Board

LAURA NYRO is now the hippest thing in music. By the end of the year she may be the hottest as well. Her music—all of which she writes, arranges and sings to her own piano accompaniment—has been called rock, jazz, soul and classical. The Fifth Dimension has sold more than a million copies of "Stoned Soul Picnic," the song which has brought Laura to the attention of many other musicians.

Like Bob Dylan, another writer who was discovered only after other artists began recording his songs, Laura Nyro is a poet. Dylan's images are rich literary constructions accompanied, troubadour-fashion, by music. Laura's poetry, however, is a totally musical form in which lyrics and melody are inseparable. She chooses words for their tonality, and the singer's voice becomes one instrument among many... Laura's lyrics are a staccato bombardment of sound which touches the senses before it can reach the mind.

Her songs are almost never conventionally structured. They are not so much irregularly as uniquely structured. "The Confession," for example, begins with a strong, impatient rhythm, but when she comes to "You may disappear, but you'll be back I'll swear," she stretches, not leaving the rhythm but changing the time in which it happens because that sort of desperate hope has a time of its own.

Her melodies are "essence-of-soul," with a sophisticated sense of drama that other writers almost never have. Her lyrics are elliptical, sometimes circular, as free from literal sense as "Surry down to a stoned soul picnic," or as directly touching as "I swear you were born a weaver's lover, born for the loom's desire."

Laura Nyro, without losing the fooling of lines and phrases, loves each bit of each song for its unique contribution to her vision. In "The Confession," for example, on the line "Love my love thing," she changes from a slightly nasal sound to a husky whisper, from perfect intonation to a sliding, searching plea.

Laura Nyro sings with the knowledge that somewhere beneath the dirt God is alive and waiting. She'll be singing this way Saturday, Nov. 22 at 8:00 p.m. in Lisner Auditorium. Tickets are on sale at the Student Union for \$4.00. This Colonial Concert is being presented by the Program Board.

'Mother Courage'

Homecoming Play Breaks Tradition

by Fredric Berg,
"MEANINGFUL," is the word most used by Director Nathan Garner to describe the G.W. Players' Homecoming Production, "Mother Courage and Her Children" by Bertolt Brecht; meaningful not only to the audience, but also to the company. In choosing to break the tradition of a musical for Homecoming, Garner, in his first directorial assignment at G.W., has chosen a script by an author whom he feels should be done more often by the American educational theatre because of his style, dramatic theory and statements.

Garner not only feels that his company can handle the script, but that they can learn from it. He continually pushes his actors to discover the conflicts within each scene and between characters, but admits that he has had difficulty in finding and pinpointing the one unifying image within the play. Furthermore, Garner believes the company is learning about theatre through the strenuous discipline he has imposed upon them. The rehearsal schedule calls for three hours of rehearsal six nights a week, and the actors work "55 minutes out of every hour." But Garner feels this is paying off and he predicts excellent performances from his company.

This discipline has been carried over to the technical side of the production as well. Technical Director David Kieserman says his biggest problem will be working in a new theatre (the production will be mounted in the Union Methodist Church rather than Lisner because of scheduling difficulties), but he also shows

the same optimism as director Garner and foresees no major problems.

The few problems which have arisen are those of Property mistress and master Jane Schlossberg and David Judd. Since Mother Courage is a tradesperson and the family survives from the wagon, the production will depend on props rather than scenery. Thus the number of props needed is far greater than in any previous production. Among the more unique props are a 17th century checker set and Catholic and Protestant flags of the period.

Construction of the set, designed by Richard Chew, who

also is designing the lighting and serving as assistant technical director, is progressing problem free. Chew describes his set as "formalistic rather than realistic." It consists of a series of platforms, ramps, and a central turntable. To correspond with the war setting of the play, it will be done in greys, blacks, and browns, to give it an earthy, dreary effect. The main piece of scenery is Mother Courage's Canteen Wagon, which is also being built by the construction crew, headed by Master Carpenter Stan Gill. Both Chew and Gill have called this production the best organized, from the technical viewpoint,

but each has said that additional help is needed.

With the thought that the Homecoming audience is largely composed of parents and alumni, director Garner commented, "one major element in the play is the conflict that Mother Courage finds between business as usual and her family; she can't survive without both. In that sense, the play is relevant to everybody that functions in this American Society. The fact that the conflict is set in the context of war, together with Brecht's great love for all his characters makes the play not only relevant, but meaningful and exciting for all."

'The Slave'

LEROI JONES' psychological drama, "The Slave," will be presented this Thursday through Saturday evening at 8:30 in Studio A of Lisner Auditorium. The play is being produced by the newly-formed Black Students' Theatre in conjunction with the GW Experimental Theatre.

"The Slave," the first work by a major black playwright ever produced by a group on campus, features Carol Myers as Grace, David Kieserman as Easley, and the play's director, Robert Brown as Stalker. Technical director for the production is Edgar Carerre, who will be assisted by Cyndee Szykowitz. Assisting director Brown are Cheryl Adams and Jane Henderson.

More than a mere protest play, "The Slave" is a warning to both blacks and whites who refuse to question honestly the righteousness of their own acts and ideas. More importantly, it is an explication and purgation of the mind of a true revolutionary.



DIRECTOR NATHAN GARNER and lead actress Nancy Cahill rehearse a scene from the Homecoming production of Bertolt Brecht's "Mother Courage."
photos by Vita

'Year of the Tomato'

Indian Leader Outlines Problems

by Lesley Alter
Hatchet Features Editor

"This is the year of the Tomato—the year of Red power!" according to Bill "Willow" Pensoneau, a senior at UCLA majoring in sociology, who is also the president of the National Indian Youth Council.

He was in Washington to meet with Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew and other government officials from the Bureau on Indian Affairs and to speak before several groups interested in Indian Affairs.

"The government has broken 360 treaties with Indians, and it has made only 360 treaties with Indians. We hear a lot of talk about honor in Southeast Asia; we'd like to see a little of that at home. What moral authority does the United States have over the Soviet Union in her dealings with Czechoslovakia?"

"Indians can serve as teachers to America, but America is too arrogant at present. This is the year of the tomato-red power. Europeans didn't eat tomatoes and other foodstuffs before coming to this continent; they thought the tomato was poisonous. Nor were they familiar with many of the drugs and herbs which are used today for medicinal purposes. However, it was the Indian who enlightened the Europeans to these things."

Pensoneau feels that Americans have succumbed to technology and that the survival of the Indians will serve as an example of preserving individuality.

"There are patterns of rejection and assimilation which are risky to compare to the Indian. Some tribes have died out; that is, they have melted into the system, while others

have overacted in the other extreme, totally rejecting any part of the contemporary scene. However, most Indians are looking for ways they can enter the mainstream and compete on their own terms.

"These options have not until recently been open. For example, in schools, students are exhorted to either study or live in a teepee. Those who do want to live in a teepee drop out of school. This dichotomy which says that being an Indian is antagonistic with being an American reeks a wide and deep path of destruction to Indian Communities and personalities.

"Since a 1910 statute, the Buy Indian Act, the Indian Bureau has been able to contract all their functions over to local Indian tribes; instead the bureau has mushroomed in size and influence... The local bureaucrats feel no responsibility for changing any of the policies. The picture becomes clear; the lines of accountability are directed upward instead of being

responsive to the particular specific needs of the Indian.

"Although Indians are guaranteed by statute first priority of employment in the bureau, they are for the most part kept in subservient positions. Ninety percent of those above GS-9 in the Bureau are not Indian. Indians are discouraged from seeking advancements or further training."

As to the goals of the National Indian Youth Council, Pensoneau said that they are attempting to finance many local institutions which are "totally amenable to Indian direction."

"For America is a competitive arena and competence is what is valued. Unless Indians equip themselves with a variety of technical means to exhibit their own competence to themselves and others, all other so-called self-help programs are doomed to failure. Too often Indian programs are in concept, content and character the product of

non-Indian bureaucracies."

The organization financed Indian participation in the 1968 Poor Peoples' Campaign.

"Although we have unique problems, at some point they intersect with other minorities. However, as far as joining with the black movement, we feel there are dangers of over-coalition, for the same reasons black militants strive to keep their autonomy from white liberals."

What about the war? "How can you have an honorable end to a dishonorable war" are his sentiments, but Pensoneau feels war protests are a luxury for him.

Pensoneau plans to go to law school next year "to get my credentials" and will most likely come to GW's National Law Center. He is the author of many articles and his first social-psychological novel, "Four Brothers," concerning Indian socialization, will be published shortly.

CLASSIFIED ADS

ROCK BAND needs a place for rehearsals. Call Jim 659-9486 after 6 p.m.

FOR SALE: Large couch, bed, chairs. Excellent condition. 293-7284.

NORIME LIETUVIU. Wanted all Lithuanians who're group oriented. Call Asta 248-5262.

THREE DOLLARS-HOUR for a non-selling sales position, part-time, flexible hours, m or f. 420-2638.

THANKSGIVING round trip New York (Pennsylvania Station/Grand Central) Chartered bus leaves Thurston. To reserve seat see Harvey 618 Mitchell. 676-7420.

FLYING AWAY over Thanksgiving? For a youth fare card, plane reservations, schedule information, see your TWA Campus Rep in the Union - Thursday, Nov. 20, 11-3.

HAVING A PARTY? Have it in a genuine double-decker, London bus (complete with driver). For details, cost, etc. Call your TWA Campus Rep at 965-9386.

FOLK GUITAR lessons, especially blues. Anyone interested contact Neil 232-4127, \$3 per hour for individual lessons.

SUKI NEEDS a home: black, female manx kitten free to a good home. Call 332-1393.

RIDERS WANTED to LeHigh University or area, on Nov. 21st. Call Steve at 659-8252.

THE \$185 EUROPE

It's the lowest round-trip air fare... and it goes right to Luxembourg in the heart of Europe. Daily departures. No group restrictions. Just spend 22 days or more in Europe and return by May 15. Call your travel agent NOW.

To: ICELANDIC AIRLINES
630 Fifth Ave. (Rockefeller Center),
N.Y. 10020 • PL 7-8585

Please send descriptive Folder CN.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

My Travel Agent is _____

ICELANDIC AIRLINES
LOFTLEIÐ

**STILL
LOWEST
AIR FARES
TO EUROPE**
of any scheduled airline.



The college you can't get into without a job.

The college is ours—Western Electric's Corporate Education Center in Hopewell, New Jersey.

Like your college, ours has a campus with dorms, dining halls, labs and a library. Unlike yours, you can't get into ours without a job. A job at Western Electric.

Our students—engineers, managers and other professionals—develop and expand their skills through a variety of courses, from corporate operations to computer electronics. To help bring better telephone service and equipment, through the Bell System.

For information contact your placement office. Or write: College Relations Manager, Western Electric Co., Room 2500, 222 Broadway, New York, New York 10038. An equal opportunity employer.



Western Electric
Manufacturing and Supply Unit of the Bell System

Davidson Shutout, 6-0

Southern Soccer Title Remains at GW

by Martin Wolf
Hatchet Sports Writer

Mario Cruz scored two goals as the GW soccer team pushed its way to a 6-0 triumph over Davidson. The Saturday victory gave them their second consecutive Southern Conference crown.

Cruz put the Colonials ahead to stay in the first period, as he knocked the ball past the Davidson goaltender. Martin "supersub" Weiker, making his first start of the year, earned an assist.

His was the lone successful drive of the period, though both Everest Ogu and Momolu Sirleaf pressed the Davidson goaltender.

It was a critical coach, Tom White who spoke to his troops at halftime. His criticism of the team's lack of hustle during the first half had much to do with the humiliation of Davidson in the second half.

The third quarter was no contest at all, as the hustling Colonials shattered the inept Davidson attack. Rudi LaPorta was especially effective in making constant steals. Davidson was totally overwhelmed by the superior ball handling and

passing ability of the Buff. It was this expert passing that was missing in the first half.

Everest Ogu set up Cruz's second score as the Colonials began to pull away from inferior Davidson.

Teamwork paid off, as GW scored its third goal of the game. Momolu Sirleaf brought the ball down and took a shot on goal. The shot was repulsed however, and Everest Ogu kicked the rebound, which was also blocked. With the goaltender out of position, Colonial Frank Rosenblatt fired the ball into the net.

Ogu made the score 4-0, as he shot the ball past the much harassed Davidson goalie. An assist was given to Jan Sickler, who saw his most playing time of the season.

Sirleaf completed the scoring late in the third period, thereby giving GW an insurmountable 5-0 lead. His goal was unassisted.

The defense was especially strong, constantly stopping Davidson, giving GW goalkeepers Rodolfo Hernandez and Evan Reynolds an easy time. Singled out were Mark Reader, starting his first game of the season and

Reggie Bonhomme. Reader's hustle and fine play were especially evident.

Defenseman Murray

Rosenberg turned in another fine performance, in his final appearance as a Colonial. Rounding out the defense was Vic Kit.



SENIOR RUDI LAPORTA, one of GW's stellar performers this past season, was instrumental in the Colonials' 5-0 victory Saturday against Davidson.

Also completing his soccer career at GW was Rudi LaPorta. Playing with assorted broken bones, LaPorta came out to play soccer and let his opponents know it.

One player was missing from the action, since he preferred to march in the moratorium, rather than help his team to victory. Two others, Martin Weiker and Jan Sickler, showed their personal opposition to the war in Vietnam, by wearing armbands. Coach Tom White allowed them this right of self-expression, stating that this was their personal business.

This contest marked the second straight year that the Colonials have won the Southern Conference soccer championship, and will allow them to leave the conference as champions. Last year, the Colonials downed the Citadel 12-0, at the latter's field.

The game was played Saturday, near Richmond Virginia. The moratorium had made the usual home fields unavailable, and no suitable replacement in the area could be found.

SPORTS

100 Year Anniversary

College Football: It's Different Today

by Ron Tipton
Hatchet Sports Writer

MODERN FOOTBALL American style is 100 years old this season, but, according to Professor Wood Gray, it's an altogether different game today.

Professor Gray, who has taught U.S. Social History at GW since 1934, pointed out that "soccer football is centuries old. However, it wasn't until 1819, at Rugby School, England that players first picked up the ball and ran with it."

For many years only sideward and backward passing

were permitted. Plays were extremely simple and the emphasis was on power running. It was not until the White House conference of 1905, where President Roosevelt pointed out that college football caused too many injuries that the forward pass was legalized.

Thus the flying wedge was out and the forward pass was in, but few teams abandoned their basic ground game. The first great passing combination occurred at Notre Dame, with quarterback Gus Dorais throwing to Irish great Knute

Rockne.

The "Golden Age of Sports", the 1920's, witnessed the birth of modern football enthusiasm. Throughout the Midwest, 60,000 and 70,000 seat stadiums were erected in response to fan enthusiasm over performances by such stars as the Four Horsemen of Notre Dame.

No player was more electrifying than the immortal Red Grange, at the University of Illinois. Grange was an outstanding open-field runner, in addition to being a fine defensive back.

Professor Gray, who at the

time was assistant football manager, at Illinois remembers Grange's electrifying performance against Michigan well.

"Michigan won the opening toss, and elected to kick off, just to challenge Grange. Well, they kicked the ball right at him, and he ran it back all the way."

"In those days, one team kicked off to the other the entire quarter, so Illinois received again. This time the Wolverines kicked to Earl Britton. On the first play from scrimmage, Grange ran off tackle and scored another touchdown. Before the end of the first quarter, Harold, as we called him, had scored four of five times he carried the ball."

"I'll never forget what Coach (Howard) Zuppke said to Grange when he came off the field: 'Harold, you could have scored again, if you had made the right cut.'"

Football then relied on power, rather than finesse. Most teams used the single wing, relying on line bucks, off tackle plays, and an occasional pass. According to Professor Gray, it was Clark Shaughnessy and George Halas that perfected the modern "T" formation. Slingin' Sammy Baugh of the Washington Redskins was the first of the great modern passers.

Today football is a wide open game, with unlimited substitutions, innovative formations, and the emphasis on the forward pass. However, ball control is still the name of the game, as personified by No. 1 ranked Ohio State. College football has changed drastically, yet certain things are always essential to victory.

BOOSTER BOARD will hold an important meeting Tuesday at 8:30 p.m. in Monroe 104. Plans for basketball season will be discussed. All are invited.

The intramural office will sponsor coed volleyball this Wednesday from 8:00 to 9:30 p.m. in

Results of intramural volleyball are as follows: Ken Feris captured his 4th consecutive title, besting Bob Vollmerhauser 15-1, 15-2. Sigma Chi racked up 163 points in winning the competition. The Deltas finished 2nd, and the Lettermen got 3rd.

THE MAGIC CIRCLE



Anyone who communicates with spirits must be initiated in the magic circle. The circle must be drawn on a large piece of paper, and the words Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, and Epsilon must be written around it. It should also include the words ALPHA ON EGG, AGUA, and OMEGA, plus the five pointed star.

For more details on Magic Circle, love potion, charms, spells, curses, and even the 'Whisper' tarot, take an Adventure in Demonology (Vincent Price's two record album called WITCHERY MAGIC on Capitol).



THE MED GRADS treated the Med Dieties to a 2-0 loss for the semi-final game in the Saturday B-2 league. The safety was successfully performed as the Med Dieties fumbled in their end zone while attempting to operate a sweep around the right side.

photo by Vita

Senate to Weigh Curriculum Study

by Jon Higman
Hatchet Staff Writer

AFTER EXTENSIVE DEBATE, the University Senate referred to the Educational Policy Committee a resolution which would make this year one of "active study of the curriculum by each school and department."

The resolution, which originated in the Urban Affairs Committee, calls for the formation of committees in every department and school to study their curriculum goals, to increase the effectiveness with which the goals are met, and to provide a "mechanism for regular feedback in this effectiveness."

A "Day of Dialogue" similar to last year's is also proposed for the coming spring semester. Discussion would not be as unstructured as it was last December, since it would relate to the reports submitted by various committees.

Both of these proposals drew considerable criticism, and Prof. Donald Robinson succeeded in getting the second amended slightly to make it more flexible.

As amended, the resolution calls for either another Day of Dialogue or "equivalent or greater time commitments" by the departments and schools for discussion of their special problems.

Robinson disliked the idea of another single day crammed with discussions and debates, feeling that such a schedule would cause a breakdown in interest. He pointed out that a decision on minor curriculum reforms in the Law School required several days of discussion.

Prof. Reuben Wood also favored the amendment, saying that the smaller a discussion group, the more fruitful the discussion is likely to be.

Both Wood and Prof. Artley J. Zuchelli maintained that there was small need for new committees to examine curricula and goals, since such bodies already exist. The chairman of the Urban Affairs Committee, Prof. Presson Shane, replied that "any existing mechanism would be appropriate."

While noting that his committee "is not passing judgment on any shortcoming," Shane said that students are often not aware of the existence of these advisory bodies.

Zuchelli further criticized the proposal by stating that "there is no indication that the Committee on the University and Urban Affairs has made a detailed study." Several members of the Senate felt that such a resolution should not have originated in that committee anyway, holding that it came within the purview of the Educational Policy Committee.

The resolution was thus referred to Educational Policy for more study, rather than back to the committee of its origin.



PROFESSOR DAVID GREEN of the Law School listens to a discussion of the response of the university to the crisis in American society. The forum with faculty and students participating took place in Thurston Hall's cafeteria last Thursday night.

photo by Resnikoff

Forum on University Role Marked by Sharp Debate

ABOUT FIFTY students and visitors, along with a few interested faculty members, discussed the crises in American society and the University's response to them at a Thursday night forum in Thurston Hall.

The forum was opened by discussion leaders Trisha Horton and Tom Shade who paraphrased Plato's idea that the role of education is to create citizens. They questioned whether a university could accept this idea and remain apolitical.

Prof. Robert Kenny, discussing the Platonic theory, admitted that the University was not producing "good men"—men who act nobly—but people who act merely in their own interest. He suggested that perhaps a school's task was to give students a more elevated idea of what is in their own interest.

Prof. Robert Jones stated that the University has a responsibility to the community not because it owes something to the community but because community involvement is intrinsic to the idea of education.

One student retorted that the community involvement at GW is mere tokenism, contending specifically that the Educational Opportunities Program, designed to increase enrollment here of the city poor has "failed."

Referring to the tuition remission program, another student said the University "has never given any money to the black community, only empty chairs."

One student charged that the University was merely a

"production system." He held that its job is to turn out "technocrats" who give up their individuality to fit the machinery of our corporate society.

The meeting was interrupted

Housing—from p. 1

Lisner Used for Sleeping

Kellsey and Governor Joe Renfield joined by Mobilization co-chairman Mike Mazloff, met with Assistant Dean of Students Dave Speck and Mitchell's Resident Advisor, Fred Spurlock. The Council's recommendation was subsequently accepted.

The decision cooled the situation at Mitchell, where tension had arisen due to rumors of a takeover and the constant enforcement of residence rules by ID-checking guards.

Many guests, most of whom carried sleeping bags, were allowed into Madison Hall Thursday night without incident, if accompanied by a resident. Generally, the same situation prevailed at Welling, where the policy was to restrict entrance only if the dorm were clearly being packed.

At Adams Hall, one of the extra guards put on duty could not speak English well, and many people simply walked past him.

Lisner Auditorium was one of the main sleeping places on campus Friday night, with about 700 staying all night. Many were admitted to attend an evening rally and stayed until morning.

Fire Department Inspector

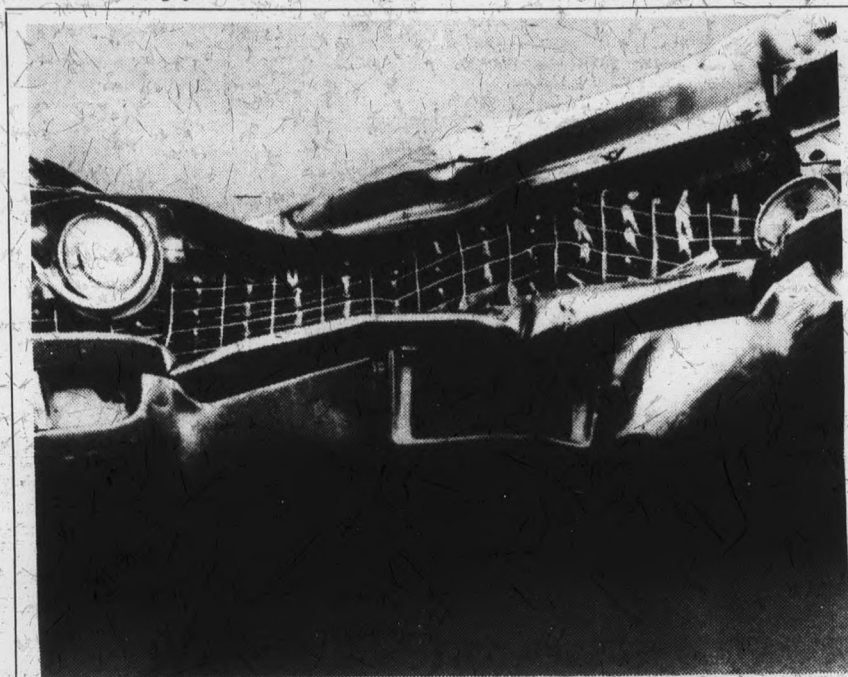
thrice by three politically-minded people who wanted to show a Newreel film on North Vietnam. Their first two efforts were rebuffed but the students voted to watch the movie when the matter was brought up for the third time.

E.R. Bowman visited Lisner about 10:30 Friday night and decided that the situation was not serious enough to warrant action. He did instruct Mobilization marshals on evacuation procedures and the use of emergency equipment. The marshals also cleaned up Lisner early in the morning after its occupation. Use of the Auditorium was not requested for Saturday night.

GW fraternities also provided considerable housing space. Most

houses were packed with out-of-town brothers. It was incorrectly reported in Thursday's Hatchet that Sigma Alpha Mu planned to refuse space to everyone; the house last weekend did admit several students.

This story was compiled by Jon Higman from reports by James Lampke, Maryellen Lowe, Mark Olshaker, Glenn Ritt, Charles Venin, Henry Resnikoff and Martin Wolf.



"I know the way home with my eyes closed."

Then you know the way too well. Because driving an old familiar route can make you drowsy, even if you've had plenty of sleep. If that happens on your way home for Thanksgiving, pull over, take a break and take two NoDoz®. It'll help you drive home with your eyes open. NoDoz. No car should be without it.



©1969 Bristol-Myers Co.



Traveling for Turkey Day?

Make your reservations or get your youth card now!

Call your campus rep:

Suzie Springer 965-9386

Monday, November 17, 1969

The Library of
The George Washington University
Washington, D. C.

DOES NOT
CIRCULATE

The **HATCHET**

The **Hoya**

The Eagle.

EXTRA

November, 1969: The Largest Ever

by B.D. Colen
GW Hatchet

THEY MARCHED. And they marched. And they marched. From 6 p.m. Thursday until 6 p.m. Sunday, Washington was a sea of walking, marching and running legs.

The marching began Thursday evening when Mrs. Coretta King, Dr. Benjamin Spock and folk singer Pete Seeger led the first of the 40 some odd thousand people who were to participate eventually in the March Against Death across the Memorial Bridge, past the White House, and on their way to the Capitol.

The peaceful, solemn candle lit procession continued for about 37 hours as the marchers covered the route from Arlington to the Capitol in single file. Each of the marchers bore around his neck a card bearing the name of a GI killed in Vietnam or the name of a village destroyed during the war.

Neither the rain, hail, or sleet which fell on the marchers from time to time kept them from reaching the Capitol where they placed their "name tags" in coffins which were carried at the head of the Saturday march.

* * *

The solemnity of the March Against Death was totally absent Friday night when about 1000 Mad Dogs, Crazies, Yippies, Weathermen and Motherfuckers attempted to storm the embassy of South Vietnam.

The marchers swept up Massachusetts Avenue toward Sheridan Circle at 8:30 Friday night chanting "Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh, The NLF is gonna win," only to be met by a phalanx of men from the Metropolitan Police's Civil Disturbance Unit which was sealing off the Massachusetts Avenue end of the circle.

The supporters of the National Liberation Front threw taunts and a few missiles at the police, were ordered to disperse, and were then saturated with police tear gas.

The night's activities did not end with the Sheridan Circle clash, however, as bands of youths roamed through the Dupont Circle area until about midnight, smashing scores of store windows in the area and doing some looting.

* * *

But Saturday was the real marchers' day, as about 400,000 predominantly young anti-warriors marched from the Capitol to the Washington Monument grounds for the largest anti-war rally in the Capital's history.

Filing down the "avenue of presidents" to 15th Street, where they turned south to the Washington Monument grounds, the marchers represented groups ranging from Computer Programers for Peace to the Black Panther Party.

The rally itself resembled nothing so much as the rally held during the 1963 March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. But this time there was no Martin Luther King and no "I Have a Dream." Instead, the marchers heard from Senators McCarthy, McGovern, Goodell and a myriad of lesser speakers and rock groups.

* * *

And the feet were on the move again as several thousand Yippies, Weathermen, Mad Dogs, Motherfuckers and hangers on marched down Constitution Avenue to the Justice Department, where, as was the case Friday night, they were met by hundreds of jumpsuited CDU officers.

The resulting confrontation was not overly violent, but it was more than a little gaseous, as police dispersed the crowd by laying down a thick blanket of tear gas.

The marchers responded to the gassing by flooding into the downtown shopping area where they smashed store windows, scared Saturday evening shoppers and caused a monumental traffic jam.

The various radical factions clashed with police again Sunday, this time staging the battle in Georgetown. Once again, the police came out on top.

And through it all, President Nixon watched television.



CARRYING the first coffin filled with the names of Vietnam fatalities, pallbearers at the front of Saturday's massive anti-war demonstration march to the muffled funeral cadence of black shrouded drums.

photo by Fletcher



IN ONE of the smaller, though violent, demonstrations during this weekend of dissent, protestors clashed with police at the steps of the Justice Department. Decrying the Department's involvement in suppression of black people, in jailing

and murdering members of the Black Panthers, and in perpetrating the controversial "conspiracy trial" in Chicago, demonstrators were dispersed when police employed tear gas and pepper gas in front of the building.

photo by Behrens

Police Battle Radicals at Dupont Circle

Tear Gas Repels Crowd From Vietnam's Embassy

by Skip Ferguson
AU Eagle

APPROXIMATELY 3,000 persons, led by radical factions in town for the November moratorium, tried to march on the embassy of South Vietnam Friday night, and before they finished, the entire Dupont Circle area was shrouded in tear gas and scores of shop windows were broken.

D.C. Police arrested 31 persons and reported more than 30 injuries. Roving splinter groups smashed some 50 windows along Connecticut Avenue and damaged police vehicles with rocks, bricks, and bottles.

The march was led by "Weathermen," "Mad Dogs" and "Crazies" - groups with orientation and experience in street fighting - who came equipped with helmets, goggles and sticks.

The New Mobilization Committee denied any association with the rally or its organizers.

Repelled from Embassy

The march began at the offices of the Youth Against War and Fascism in a building made available to antiwar groups during the moratorium by George Washington University. Carrying Viet Cong flags and pledging to "rededicate the embassy," they assembled at Dupont Circle and began chanting.

Meanwhile, approximately 200 D.C. police encircled the embassy three blocks away at Sheridan Circle.

The marchers left Dupont Circle and met the police line at 9 p.m.

Police officers, speaking through bullhorns, advised the group they were illegally assembled and asked them to disperse. Some demonstrators responded with rocks, and the police opened up with tear gas, driving the marchers halfway back to Dupont Circle.

The crowd regrouped, got tear-gassed again, and retreated

to Dupont Circle. Some persons started breaking windows along Connecticut Avenue, and police gassed the area and blocked off streets leading into the circle, effectively ending the disturbance at 1:30 a.m.

'Scared Shitless'

In the meetings in YAWF offices before the march, many of the organizers wrote the telephone number of the D.C. Legal Aid Society on their hands. The group wanted to take advantage of the large number of people in town for the moratorium; in the words of a Weatherman from Pittsburgh, "We want them to come out and give the country to the NLF."

"They are a combination of many radical groups, mostly Weathermen," observed a Revolutionary Solidarity Contingent member from New Jersey, after the meeting. He added, "I'm scared shitless...they said they wouldn't do anything stupid, but they're determined to effect a change."

The organizers, shouting "Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh, NLF is gonna win," advanced toward the embassy at Sheridan Circle followed by thousands of sympathizers and onlookers.

In the crowd were numerous "medics," identified by crosses painted on their white jackets. They were primarily medical and nursing students, carrying water and boric acid solution to treat tear-gas victims.

Fiery Eyes

At the front of the crowd, police used extensive tear-gassing to avoid physical confrontation with the demonstrators. "I had an idea this would happen," said a med student from Syracuse University. "The Weathermen provoked the police, who really have not gotten out of hand. Those guys (Weathermen) had fire in their eyes."

Police rarely used their nightsticks for clubbing. They relied on the wind at their backs to carry the tear gas after the crowd, which retreated slowly with many marchers shouting



COMPLETE WITH GAS MASKS, Special Forces police prevented three thousand radicals from marching on the Vietnam Embassy. Using tear gas and pepper gas liberally (and clubs sparingly), the police cleared the embassy area, as well as Dupont Circle, of demonstrators.

photo by Beaumont

'Walk! Walk!'

As police spread more and more tear gas along Massachusetts Avenue, which connects Sheridan and Dupont Circles, many demonstrators ran to Connecticut Avenue on the other side of Dupont Circle and broke windows. Some looting occurred.

Others occupied the park in the center of Dupont Circle and set up barricades in the street, further complicating the traffic jam which had developed there. Trash cans and boards were used for barricades.

A police motor scooter was burned on a side street near Sheridan Circle. Elderly people stared out the windows of their Massachusetts Avenue

apartments at the violence below. Several med students set up an emergency treatment center, which was soon overrun with marchers seeking relief from the tear gas.

"We weren't doing anything - they just aimed it at us," said a marcher from Pittsburgh in the treatment center. "There were officers all around the circle and there was no way to get out..."

Police Raid Circle

By the time police surrounded Dupont Circle, most sightseers had left, and several hundred demonstrators were roaming the area in comparatively small groups. Objects were continually thrown at police vehicles from the outside of the circle.

At 10:30, more than 20 National Guard vehicles blocked off streets feeding Dupont Circle and assumed positions near the White House. Police then unleashed large amounts of tear gas in an attempt to clear the area around the circle.

"Hit and run" attacks on police vehicles continued, and when police withdrew from the circle and the wind blew the gas away, about 100 persons returned to the park. Police cleared the circle, then left again.

This time the demonstrators regrouped and began to break shop windows north of the circle. Police again responded, and small incidents continued until about 1:30 a.m.

Single 'Bell of Peace' Tolls At Washington Cathedral

by Eduardo Cue
GU Hoya

A LARGE SOLEMN crowd gathered at the Washington Cathedral Friday night and participated in a "Liturgy for Peace."

Those gathered were predominantly young, but people of middle age and older were well represented. The crowd filed into the huge cathedral silently, most wearing peace buttons and dressed informally. The dirty clothing and long hair that the "silent majority" associates with peace demonstrators were observed. There was a sense of unity in the giant building.

The service itself was simple. To begin, everyone read a prayer. "Lord, we know you are not the property of our nation or of any nation. Every man's spilled blood is a sign of your judgment upon us all, the blood cannot claim you like a flag or use you like a slogan. We know you are not a God of nations and wars but of communities and peace."

Famous folksinger Pete Seeger led the crowd in singing "Where Have all the Flowers Gone." They sang with a great sense of emotion, a sense of sadness. "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung shortly afterwards. It is a piece that is not usually heard at peace demonstrations, and may have been inserted into the program

to show that the demonstrators love their country. It was sung with pride.

The lights in the cathedral were dimmed and a single bell tolled. A mother who had lost a son in Vietnam read what he had written before he died: "Tell any friends you have in Washington to quit quibbling and stop this foolishness here." Another belled tolled. A young man walked up to the podium and said that there were three types of wars that could be waged by the United States: "Nuclear, Vietnam type, and war against our own people, and I say 'no' to all of them!"

Another bell. A young wife told of her husband fighting in Vietnam: "Ray was taken from me to fight a war that is neither necessary nor just, a war we stumbled into and do not have the dignity to walk away from. If my husband dies I know it will have been in vain."

The lights returned and "We Shall Overcome," the song that has become a legend, was sung. A pretty young Capitol Hill secretary linked arms with a young man who had come a great way to participate in the demonstrations. Middle aged men in coats and ties waved the peace sign along with young college girls.

The homily was offered by Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, who quoted from the Book of Jeremiah. "They have healed the

wound of my people lightly saying peace, peace, when there is no peace," he read. Dr. Blake said he believed the country was closer to peace now than it had been two years ago, and praised congressional critics of the war, "lead by Senator Fulbright," the "gradually increasing chorus of voices from the intellectual community" and the students who had "followed

Senator McCarthy in his attempt to win the nomination."

When Dr. Blake praised former President Lyndon Johnson for changing American policy in Vietnam and at the same time ending his political career there was applause throughout the cathedral. "How long," he went on, "will the American people remain content with a foreign aid program that is being cut while poor countries get poorer and rich countries get richer? How long will the American people remain content with a foreign aid program that is mostly military aid?...I am not asking political questions, but moral questions."

In a few minutes the liturgy was over, and people started to leave. Then suddenly everyone stopped and began to sing "All We Are Saying, Is Give Peace A Chance." Raised hands held flowers and made the peace sign, and in-between a flower and a peace sign, someone held up a small American flag.

This paper is a joint project of the American University Eagle, the George Washington University Hatchet, and the Georgetown University Hoya, with assistance from the Catholic University Tower.

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF

The Eagle
Steve Behrens
The Hatchet
Stephen Phillips
The Hoya
Don McNeill

EDITORIAL STAFF: Greg Valliere, Jon Higman, Curt Mackey, Henry Resnikoff (Hatchet); Bill Flynn (Hoya); Scott Custin (Eagle)

REPORTERS: Kim Brace, Jim Conmy, Skip Ferguson, Nancy Kaufman, Mike Knepler, Sue Shaw, Wendy Ward, Cliff Wilce (Eagle); Pat Assan, Dick Beer, Robert Boylan, B.D. Colen, Ann Dalton, James Lampke, Cary Malkin, Sue McMenamin, Curt Morgan, Mark Olshaker, Eric Reines, Glenn Ritt, Charles Venin, Bill Yard (Hatchet); George Condon, Eduardo Cue (Hoya).

PHOTOGRAPHERS: Bill Conway, Tom Hanley, Bob Higgins, Greg Rider, Mike Searles, (Hoya); Steve Behrens, Joyce Ettingoff, Kelby Fletcher, Rob Kann, John Williamson (Eagle); Seth Beckerman, James Dungan, David Hyams, Shelley Green, Marv Ickow, James Kampke, Jon Payne, Jeff Schulman, Bruce Smith, Joe Spector, David Vita (Hatchet); Tom Beaumont, Meg O'Hare (Tower).

COMPOSITION by the Hatchet Production Staff, Seth Beckerman, production manager; Barbara Baum, Sara Bermont, Meme Colen, Tara Connell, Wendy Fox, Bonnie Mulcahy, Linda Rosenthal, Bruce Smith, Bill Yard.

40,000 Solemn Marchers Bear Names of War Dead

by Bill Yard
GW Hatchet

"Stanley Bruce Ziegler"
"Michael Walker"
"Laurence Pinales"

OVER FORTY THOUSAND Marchers bearing such names, the names of American G.I.s killed and villages destroyed in Vietnam, snaked their way from Arlington National Cemetery to the Capitol during the continuous, single-file, 40-hour March Against Death.

Commencing shortly after 6

P.M. Thursday, candle-bearing marchers from across the nation began their three-hour trek across Memorial Bridge, past the Lincoln Memorial down Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues, past the White House and finally circling in front of the Capitol before culminating at Grant's statue.

At 8:30 Saturday morning, the final name-bearing placards were solemnly dropped into the last 12 unfinished pine coffins at the statue, directly in front of

the Capitol, just as thousands began converging on the Mall for the massive march and rally later in the day.

The silent but smiling marchers cradled their candles in paper cups against the dry, subfreezing November wind, carefully obeying the hundreds of New Mobe marshals spread along the route. Seven stern-faced drummers led the procession and remained at the caskets, breaking the silence only with their funeral cadence. Occasionally an individual drummer would momentarily stop, resting cramped arms or legs before rejoining the others.

Jack Moore, one of the seven, was serving in the Army at the time of the President John F. Kennedy's assassination. He was one of the drummers leading the funeral procession in 1963, and now found himself again marching in mourning along Washington streets.

Reception Tents

Five reception tents at the Memorial Bridge commencement site greeted the busloads of marchers intermittently arriving from Thursday through Saturday. There, New Mobe workers organized the state contingents, disseminating placards, candles and "Peace Now" armbands, as well as food and medical assistance, before the demonstrators began their hike.

While silence prevailed over the march route after the drummers had long gone, a kneeling girl tolling a large cast-iron bell beside the bridge reminded the marchers of the solemnity of their journey.

And at the center of the White House fence, the protestors broke their silence, turning towards the President's mansion and shouting out the names on the placards they bore.

Student Majority

The clear majority of marchers were students, fairly evenly divided between the long-haired "freaks" commonly associated with the peace movement, and the clean-cut letter-jacketed students usually associated with text books and beer. But sizeable numbers of housewives, businessmen, elderly citizens, and children were



WITH WHITE HOUSE SPOTLIGHTS illuminating their faces, the marchers proceeded through the cold Washington night.
photo by Ettingoff

represented. The overwhelming majority of the marchers were white.

"Patrick E. Duffy"
"James Clark Glasson"
"Robert Earl Johnson, Jr."

The marchers were individually nondescript, with a few notable exceptions. Pediatrician-turned-peace-fighter Dr. Benjamin J. Spock took his place in line near the beginning of the procession, bearing the placard of Jimmie B. Taylor of Alabama.

"This war could be ended within a week and the troops brought home in a month," stated the balding outspoken activist, "if our government would simply act."

Commenting on the Veterans' Day support for President Nixon's war policy, Spock said, "I was not impressed with the number of people who showed support to Nixon." "And I'm sure," he continued, "that Nixon is watching us very closely, despite what he says. He cannot help but do so when his 'silent majority' is only forty percent of the population."

As the march neared the Lincoln Memorial, Spock expressed confidence that the Mobilization activities would be non-violent. "Our purpose," he said, "is simply to march in peace, for peace."

Veteran

Other individuals stood out from the thousands. A small contingent from Kentucky approached the commencement site, bearing colorful signs and American flags. One banner

read, "Vietnam Veteran Michael Lane Reared in Violence, Learned the Game Killed for Peace, that Never Came Wake up, World, We're ALL Insane."

Lane had served in Vietnam, but "because of the length of the war, because my feelings toward humanity had to develop, and because when I went I was a product of America, I'm here today."

Opposing Individuals

Individuals opposing the marchers maintained their own vigils during the protest. One man parked his car beside the Justice Department along the march route, complete with masking-taped signs: "Bomb Hanoi," and "Support Our Troops."

"I think what those marchers are doing is terrible," the man commented. "They should be supporting our soldiers, not shooting them in the back."

Another gentleman, James Wood Clark, alongside the route for several hours Friday, brandishing a flag-draped sign reading: "Would you protest to Hanoi and really help end this war?"

According to Clark, "The war has gone on three years too long because of these Moratorium-type people. Now, we've got to negotiate with the enemy, which takes two sides to accomplish. If they're going to protest this war, they should protest to Hanoi as well as to Nixon."

Police and Marshals

Passing policemen often gave the marchers the two-fingered peace sign, although most were mainly interested in directing traffic and protecting the protestors. By coordinating efforts with Mobe officials, the police routed automobiles while marshals hurried marchers across busy intersections.

Dozens of other marshals had cigarettes, fruit, raisins, candy, and Kleenex to the passing marchers, greeting them at 4 a.m. with a "good morning" and a plea to shout their names as loudly as possible when they were to pass the White House.

"Cornelius Presley"
"Larry Lee Johnson"
"Sam W. Stewart"

Leroy Davis, a local cabdriver and Marine Corps veteran from the Korean War, watched the long line passing the Capitol early Saturday morning and commented, "You know, it's good to see these people getting involved, speaking their minds. It's not every American who'll march for a couple hours at three in the morning and in freezing weather. I agree with what they're doing, and I know that if I was gonna be drafted, I'd be out there with them."



WHILE RUSH-HOUR DRIVERS hurried home to the suburbs, representatives marched over Memorial Bridge Friday evening on their way to the Capitol. They had come from across the country to participate in the 40-hour March Against Death. photo by Fletcher

500 Volunteers

Medics Provide Emergency Care

by Robert Boylan
and Jon Hignan
GW Hatchet

FIVE HUNDRED volunteer medics, centered at Concordia Methodist Church, provided emergency care for anti-war demonstrators. While they were kept busy throughout the weekend with sprains and other routine cases, their main work involved tear gas victims.

Medics stationed at the Justice Department went back into the gas clouds time after time with cold cream smeared on their faces, although they had difficulty seeing and breathing.

The volunteers, who were organized by the Medical Committee for Human Rights, were on constant alert to meet emergencies. On Friday night, teams were deployed almost instantly after the first gas canisters exploded at Dupont Circle.

Because of the simplicity of treatment for tear gas victims—washing of the eyes with boric acid solution and

application of cold cream to ease inflammation—many students without any medical training were used in the crisis.

Dr. Cal Cohn, who had supervised the Committee's operations, reported that four large medical vans, staffed by doctors, nurses and medics, were stationed at random points along the Arlington-Capitol March Against Death route. For Saturday's mass march, two additional vans were stationed on the Washington Monument grounds.

Ten ambulances, Dr. Cohn continued, were used as similar roving units. All were linked by two way radios with the command headquarters in Foggy Bottom.

Three of the volunteer corpsmen in duty at the church reported around 12:30 Saturday morning that they had treated 200 marchers for tear gas and Mace. The three, all veterans of Chicago, said that there were no bloodied heads or other such injuries, but they noted that

several of the demonstrators were severely burned by the chemical irritants.

What affected the three most was the spirit of brotherhood they saw everywhere. They said, for example, that people not blinded by gas were leading those who were into the church. Some fumes also blew down to the church itself.

Police, the helpers continued, allowed them to cross barricades without interference.

Tear gas clung to the clothes of the victims brought to Concordia and staffers at the basement headquarters were soon blinking back tears. The same problem arose at GW's Thurston Hall, one block away, and in the Student Union, causing rumors that cannisters had exploded inside the buildings.

Eventually, the escaping gas forced the evacuation of the aid station and workers applied cold cream and acid wash in the freezing cold outside. By 9 p.m. Saturday, there were no more

victims of the afternoon's gas at Justice, and the medics, who had been on duty continuously for 15 hours or more, began to drift off for home and bed.



A weary medic rests.

400,000 Peacefully March Against War

by Greg Valliere
GW Hatchet

ABOUT 400,000 people marched peacefully up Pennsylvania Avenue Saturday to protest the war in Vietnam while President Richard M. Nixon spent the afternoon watching a football game.

The march, the largest ever in the city's history, prompted a numbers game, with D.C. Police Chief Jerry Wilson admitting his 250,000 estimate was "modest." The New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, organizers of the march, said there were 800,000 demonstrators.

All types of people marched in the bitter cold. The crowd was basically young, white and middle class, but there were elderly people, Black Panthers and blue collar workers. There were perhaps 10,000 helmet-wearing radicals, but professional workers, GIs, veterans and middle class housewives also marched.

New Mobe marshals were credited with preventing trouble along the parade route, which began at the Capitol and went along Pennsylvania Ave., down 15th St. to Constitution Ave. and the Monument grounds, where a massive rally was held.

The violence Justice Department officials feared did not materialize until after the march, but several blocks around the White House were sealed off, and federal troops were inconspicuously placed at strategic points throughout the city. The President remained indoors all afternoon, reportedly watching the Ohio State-Purdue football game.

The closest point to the White House on the route was at the corner of 15th and Pennsylvania Ave., where the march turned south. Dozens of busses were parked end-to-end across the intersection, discouraging any charges on the Executive Mansion.

Shivering marchers began assembling on the Mall before dawn and busload after busload of demonstrators arrived throughout the cold, windy morning. Shortly after 10:00, Mrs. Coretta King and Sen. Eugene McCarthy arrived to help lead the march.

In his typical low-key style, McCarthy briefly addressed the crowd before the parade began, stating the march would "lighten the weight of the moral burden which rests on all Americans."

Behind the VIP's at the front of the parade were three solemn drummers who beat out a funeral-like cadence. They were followed by youths who bore coffins filled with the 40,000-plus names of slain servicemen carried by demonstrators in the "March Against Death."

The parade proceeded smoothly for about four hours, although there were a few tense moments at the 15th and Pennsylvania intersection. However, the marshals were well organized and acted swiftly to avoid trouble. When groups of potentially dangerous radicals threatened to charge the Mobe lines, marshals formed double columns and often sang "Give Peace a Chance." The song prompted obscene comments, but little else from the revolutionaries.



WITH A SUN-LIT Washington Monument looming in the background, nearly half a million people braved bone-chilling winds to decry American involvement in Vietnam.

photo by Fletcher



SIX HUNDRED ACRES of people massed, marched, and sang together Saturday for one

One particularly large group of radicals which caused trouble was comprised of Weathermen, Mad Dogs and Black Panthers. Before attempting a charge on marshal lines, a leader yelled: "We're gonna take the whole fuckin' city. Get the marshals - a pig is a pig whether he's a cop or a marshal." They, too were repulsed by the marshals.

But the majority of the crowd chanted "Peace now!" and marched somberly. The massive parade contained a large number of "straights" who chanted nothing stronger than "One, two, three, four - why don't we stop this war?" There were also many anti-Agnew chants; one of the more printable was: "Three, two, one, zero - why don't we get rid of Spiro?"

There were some right-wingers on the sidelines but they did little but provoke even louder peace chants. About 60 of the sign-carrying conservatives were seen by reporters. Ironically, Mobe marshals surrounded them to ease tension.

The marshals, led by Chris Meyer, were over 4,000 strong, including close to 2,000 Mobe medical and legal aides. A mobile medical aid unit at 11th and Pennsylvania Ave. reported 20 "normal" cases ranging from cut fingers to twisted ankles.

At one point during the march, District Mayor Walter E. Washington, who was credited for getting the Pennsylvania Ave. parade permit, got out of a patrol car to talk with the marshals. He told reporters on the scene that the Mobe volunteers were doing a "terrific" job.

Written from reports by Pat Assan, Dick Beer, Charles McClenon, Robert McClenon, Curt Mackey, Mark Nadler and Wendy Wood.



MAYOR WALTER WAS along the route of the mass efforts of police and marshals demonstration in American hi

Senators, Singers, and a Score of D Masses at Monument Protes

by Curtis Mackey
GW Hatchet

EVEN THE SHARP bite of a bitterly cold November wind could not chill the spirits of the quarter million protestors who gathered at the Washington Monument Saturday in what was easily the largest peace demonstration in American history.

A combination of both the crowd's high spirits and the blaring rock music pouring across the Monument grounds from six huge amplifiers kept the crowd from feeling the full fury of the numbing wind.

Throughout the afternoon, the crowd swayed to music, cheered the speakers and sang through shivering lips the songs which the Aquarian generation has come to be identified with.

From 11 in the morning when the protestors, wrapped in thick wool coats, ponchos and blankets began surging toward the Monument, until dusk, the crowd remained peaceful and purposeful.

Dr. Benjamin Spock, one of the elder leaders of the protest, was cheered when he opened the rally saying, "Welcome brothers, sisters and all my children."

Viet Cong flags dotted the immense sea of people but there was a huge sign reading, "If We Seek Peace, Let Us Do It Peacefully." Other people sported buttons which carried such messages as "Enough," "Peace Now," or "Not One More Dead in Vietnam."

Except for the difference in the size and purpose of the crowd, the atmosphere, with the crisp autumn weather and the jovial sense of anticipation, was reminiscent of a football game. There was the cheering, the singing, and the easy humor which belongs more to a Big Ten football rally than to a war protest.

The crowd thundered its approval when Sen.

Charles E. Goodell (R.-N.Y.) opened his address saying, "We have not come here to break a President. We have come here to break a war and begin peace."

Referring to Vice President Spiro Agnew's criticism of war protestors, Goodell spoke against the "age-old device of imputing disloyalty to those who dissent," adding that the protestors were "not making policy in the streets." He called the efforts a mission "to involve all Americans in restoring the public's guiding hand to misguided politicians."

"We know," said Goodell, taking another swipe at Agnew, "that the best noisemakers are not always the best peacemakers."

Sen. McGovern of South Dakota, a Democratic Presidential aspirant in 1968 and one of the leaders of Saturday's march, told the crowd: "We meet to declare peace—to put an end to the war, not in some vanishing future, but to end it now."

But the crowd didn't want words. They had heard the rhetoric before and they were visibly impatient with it at the rally. So a number of persons close to the speakers' platform began chanting "bullshit, bullshit, bullshit" and tried to get the rest of the crowd to join with them.

The chants died, however, when folk singer Pete Seeger appeared with his guitar. Seeger and The Rev. Frederick Douglas Kirkpatrick led the crowd in singing the John Lennon song, "Give Peace a Chance." Kirkpatrick, wrapped in a red blanket, began swinging an end of the blanket in the air and Seeger took off his jacket and swung it over his head.

The crowd reached an emotional peak when many of them followed Seeger and removed their jackets to swing them in the air, singing and flashing the "V" sign. Mitch Miller, whom

Tear Gas Disperses Demonstrators At Justice Department Confrontation

by Pat Assan
GW Hatchet

VIOLENCE BROKE out late Saturday afternoon as squads of police clashed with demonstrators at a rally in front of the Justice Department.

Waving Yippie and Viet Cong flags, the group began their demonstration which was given "limited" police approval, by marching twice around the buildings, which was encircled by police in full riot gear. In addition, about 800 federal troops were inside the building.

A minor scuffle ensued as one demonstrator ran a VC flag up the Justice Department flag pole, chanting "Long live Ho Chi Minh!" As police brought the flag down, the demonstrators began throwing rocks and red paint at the building, prompting the police to mass in a line across Constitution Avenue.

At this point, several New Mobilization marshals formed a double line around the group attempting to contain them and dissuade them from further violence.

Their attempts were unsuccessful, however, as about 30 Mobe marshals stationed in front of the Justice Building, their arms outstretched in a peace sign, could not prevent a barrage of missile throwing at the building.

No police action had yet been made, but as a small group of marchers moved to the front line of the confrontation wearing motorcycle helmets and plastic nose masks, the police began to adjust their gas masks and cluster together.

D.C. Police Chief Jerry V. Wilson, who was personally commanding the police at the scene, told the demonstrators through a bullhorn that they would be allowed to protest peacefully, but warned that if the missile throwing continued, he would have to disperse the crowd. Meanwhile, a group of

extremists began to ram the main door at the Justice Department with wooden clubs while others continued to throw small rocks at the windows.

The police then began firing several canisters of "pepper" gas into the crowd, driving thousands up 12th St. into the shopping district where several windows were smashed, and red paint was thrown on several buildings.

As the wind carried the fumes throughout the area, bewildered bystanders, including women and children, were affected by the gas.

A double line of police prevented the demonstrators entering Pennsylvania Ave. while motorcycle police moved into the crowd in an attempt to disperse them.

Remassing at 10th St. on Constitution Ave., both police and marchers repositioned themselves in confrontational lines but the demonstrators outstretched their arms in peace signs, chanting "Give Peace a Chance." A number of them

began yelling, "Let's shake their hands to show them that we're human and that they're human." Others in the front lines, however, began picking up rocks and stones.

Police then began a running charge on the group, saturating them with tear gas and causing them to retreat in a stampede, screaming "Free Bobby Seale!"

The demonstrators, many equipped with handkerchiefs as protection against the gas, slowed to a walking retreat while police advanced slowly, still firing gas.

As each police advance subsided, the politically polarized demonstrators remassed, continuing to chant.

Another contingent of police then emerged from behind the Museum of History and Technology to join the main force at 13th and Constitution. Repeated charges of gas forced the demonstrators farther down the Avenue, onto the Washington Monument grounds. The police continued to gas

along the Avenue and directed repeated volleys at the Monument grounds in pursuit of fleeing marchers.

By this time, most of those suffering from gas inhalation had not taken part in the original disruption.

The heavy dosage of tear gas succeeded eventually in forcing most of the marchers to disperse along the grounds of the Monument, but a substantial contingent of police remained at 15th and Constitution, as other marchers proceeded down 15th toward Dupont Circle.

Some threw missiles at the History Museum and others broke windows at the tourist information center on the Mall. One such militant was stopped by a Mobilization sympathizer who said he did not want the effect of his protest destroyed by others.

Compiled from reports by Curt Morgan, Neil Healey, Skip Farguson, Scott Custin, and Steven Phillips.



for one reason: peace.

photo by Kann



ER WASHINGTON appeared Saturday the massive anti-war march, checking the d marshalls to contain the largest peace merican history.

photo by Fletcher

of Doves test for Peace

Evening Star columnist Mary McGrory called "the most relevant man there," swayed to and fro with the crowd, leading perhaps this country's biggest sing-along ever.

One of the groups who started the folk movement in the early 60's—Peter, Paul and Mary—were on hand to keep the crowd swaying and singing. With the wind whipping her blonde hair and her face reddened from the cold, Mary sang Bob Dylan's song, "The Times They are A Changin'."

Among the best known names at the rally was Mrs. Coretta Scott King, who said the Vietnam war "has alienated a generation of young people, disrupted their lives, and stolen their hopes."

"It has divided the nation in abrasive conduct more severely than any crisis from the founding of the Republic to this day," Mrs. King said.

"Even in the War for Independence in 1776, the intellectuals effete snobs who wrote the Constitution enjoyed more national unity than we have today."

There were virtually no police officers in uniform among the crowd. There were a few behind the grandstands and once in a while, a police motorcycle would circle the area, but otherwise they were absent.

To keep warm, a few people started small fires on the Monument ground, but they were extinguished when Peter Yarrow took the microphone and warned the people to put them out.

Toward dusk, after almost five hours of speeches and songs, many of the crowd began to leave the grounds and head to where their buses were parked. In a rollicking carnival-like grand finale, the cast from the musical "Hair" sang "Let the Sun Shine in" and released about 20 doves, which flew off into the fading light of the evening.



photo by Payne



photo by Resnikoff



photo by Payne

PETE SEEGER, Leonard Bernstein, and Mary Travers and Peter Yarrow were among the entertainers addressing Saturday's Washington Monument assemblage.



STOP THE TRIAL! At the Justice Department Saturday, protestors opposed to the "conspiracy trial" in Chicago spread this message with voices and banners.

photo by Behrens



BRANDISHING SIGNS and American flags, supporters of the U.S.'s involvement in Vietnam marched Saturday in a contrast of political dissent to the anti-war demonstrators. photo by Beckerman

For Peace, Not Surrender: A 'Square' Leader Speaks

by Bill Flynn
GU Hoya

ON JULY 22, 1963, two intense young men engaged in a toe to toe political confrontation. The first was well dressed and very articulate while the second was a muttering degenerate; both would attain notoriety. The first man's name is Ed Butler, who led a group called "Americans for Peace, Not Surrender" in a protest against the November Moratorium. The second young man's name was Lee Harvey Oswald.

Ed Butler's "Americans for Peace, Not Surrender," (briefly nicknamed SQUARES) began their busy week of anti-Moratorium activities with a Veterans Day Freedom Rally at the Washington Monument on Tuesday. Friday saw them in Farragut Square engaged in satirical jests at the SDS and other radical groups, entitled "A Free Theatre in the SQUARE."

The SQUARE plans for Saturday included both a rally in MacPherson Square and prayers to follow at the Lincoln Memorial before marching with the Moratorium demonstrators in order to offer a "valid alternative" to the Moratorium.

At the MacPherson Square rally, Butler (clad in a brown leather jacket and blue bell bottom pants) explained that while SQUARES supports the Moratorium marchers' desire for peace and an American withdrawal from Vietnam, they

do not agree that a pullout should be "immediate and total." He added that the immediate withdrawal demanded by the Moratorium would not lead to a real peace, but instead to a "pseudo peace."

He said that the consequences of a "pseudo peace" would not only include "the slaughter of two million Christians in Vietnam," but would also enable the Communist Chinese to import huge quantities of rice from Vietnam and "thereby divert money from feeding their chronically starving citizens to missile development and production."

At Butler's mention of the word "Communist," an older man with a thick European accent told a reporter that he had once been in prison behind the Iron Curtain and that "the peace movement will serve world Communism."

The SQUARES walked slowly to the Lincoln Memorial to pray and then with Butler in the lead they set out on their "Walk for Peace, not Surrender." As they entered onto Pennsylvania Ave. a young Moratorium marshal spotted the nattily attired Butler and remarked, "That guy is a pretty hip SQUARE."

In addition to being a "hip SQUARE," Ed Butler is also a versatile one. The reason that he writes books ("Revolution is My Profession"), produces documentaries ("Hitler in

Havana"; "Oswald: Self Portrait"), has his own television show ("The Square World of Ed Butler"), and publishes a 150,000 circulation newspaper (The Westwood Village Square), is very simple; he feels that he must.

To achieve the peace in Vietnam that must be, Butler believes that the United States must abandon those diplomatic and military methods which have proven so ineffective.

"Peace Through Revolutionary Victory" is his solution, one which would entail strikes, sabotage and civil resistance aimed at the North Vietnamese. According to Butler, "the rigid and unvolatile dictatorship in the North is especially susceptible to revolution."

With a settlement imposed from within, the United States could withdraw its troops and put an end to the draft. Butler scanned the seemingly endless line of march behind him and said "our country must have this type of settlement ... or else."

Street Battles Follow Sunday Bridge Rally

by Curtis Mackey
GW Hatchet

A PEACEFUL RALLY erupted into a street demonstration yesterday afternoon when scores of militant demonstrators swept through the streets of Georgetown causing traffic snarls and setting rubbish fires along sidewalk curbs.

The demonstrators were dispersed by helmeted officers of D.C.'s Civil Disturbance Unit after more than four hours of skirmishing in the fashionable residential area of Georgetown north of the M. St. commercial section.

The demonstrations followed a rally of about 500 protestors gathered at Georgetown University to oppose the construction of the Three Sisters Bridge.

The youthful demonstrators roamed the streets from two in the afternoon until after six, snapping aerials from cars and throwing stones and other missiles at police. A window was smashed at the Georgetown Hairstylists, 1254 Wisconsin Ave.

The youths caused traffic snarls along M St. and Wisconsin Ave. by blocking access to the Key Bridge and refusing to move from the streets. Traffic was backed up blocks before police could finally move the demonstrators.

Other intersections were similarly blocked but were quickly cleared by police or by the demonstrators abandoning their positions on their own.

Residents of the area peered cautiously from their windows as the youths streamed through the streets.

The rally preceding the street action broke up peacefully after the crowd agreed not to march on the bridge construction site because the D.C. Student Emergency Committee on the Transportation Crisis felt a police confrontation "would not serve the interests of the black community at this point."

Most of the crowd broke up into small groups and went to White Gravenor Hall where workshops were being conducted by the SECTC. However, some 200 protestors formed a group and left the campus. Some of this group were wearing helmets and carried gas masks.

The rally was originally scheduled to precede a march on the construction site. The march, in keeping with the tone of the last few days, was supposed to be nonviolent, but when the organizers of the march saw that many in the crowd had brought helmets and masks, they decided to call off the march.

Marion Barry of Pride, Inc. supported the decision and asked the predominantly white crowd to "go back to your own communities and organize your people so we can deal with this crisis."

By the end of the rally about 200 demonstrators had edged toward the canal towpath above the construction site where they met with police lines surrounding the construction area.

The protestors taunted the police and a few threw stones at them. Deputy Police Chief Owen W. Davis warned the protestors that they would be tear-gassed if they remained in the area.

The demonstrators left the area and gathered on M St. in the Key Bridge area where they blocked traffic.

Police managed to scatter the crowd without using tear gas and they spent the rest of the afternoon until dark, breaking up small groups of youths, putting out rubbish fires in the gutters and trying to untangle the traffic problem.

There were about a dozen arrests during the afternoon and all were charged with disorderly conduct. One 13-year-old with a bicycle kick stand in his pocket was charged with carrying a concealed weapon.

Mobe Leaders Assess Weekend: 'Most Together Thing I've Seen'

by Kim Brace
AU Eagle

AN ESTIMATED crowd of 800,000 attended the mass rally on Saturday, according to Ron Young, project coordinator for the New Mobilization Committee speaking at a news conference yesterday.

Cora Weis, one of the eight co-chairmen of the New Mobe, said, "it was the most spectacular and together thing I have ever seen." The five other co-chairmen that attended the conference expressed similar opinions.

Young said it was "a fabulous political success."

"I think that the rumors the government spread around about violence may have kept some people from coming, but a lot changed their minds after the government made the accusation and came."

Steward Meacham, another co-chairman, told reporters that an estimated 50,000 people walked the four-and-a-half-mile course on the March Against Death. "Many of them carried a card that someone else did; still more came after the march had ended."

The speakers tried not to talk about violence, but the reporters kept pressing.

Young said, "The important thing to remember is not how many people were arrested or gassed here, but how many people continue to die in Vietnam. As we demonstrated here yesterday, there were thousands of people in Vietnam who were gassed and hundreds of

village. The administration talks about all the violence that took place in Washington, when it didn't, and then they don't look at what they, themselves, are doing in Vietnam."

Discussing the police tear gas evacuation of the Washington Monument grounds, Weis said the plan had been to continue playing music until the people left so not to have a mass exodus. The permit for the rally site was to end at 7 p.m. to allow time for this.

She said, "I'm very disappointed in what the police did in trying to break up the rally."

"We were in real good connection with the police on what was going on," said Weis, "but when this happened at the Monument, I was just horrified."

Discussing future plans, Young said the people who worked on the events are not the type who would go home and forget about it. "All the people involved will continue to work to help stop the war in Vietnam," he commented.

Weis elaborated, saying, "the steering committee of the New Mobe will meet this weekend and decide on what's going to happen in regard to the future events sponsored by the New Mobe. We have gone so far in bringing about this movement that none of us could just stop and say forget it."

Young summed up the conference, saying, "I think the action of 150 people in their violent demonstrations cannot match the action and thoughts of 800,000 who came to Washington with peace on their minds."



MARCHING UP THE STEPS of the Lincoln Memorial, pro-Administration demonstrators assembled Saturday to back Nixon and victory in Vietnam. photo by Schulman



THE LINES WERE DRAWN: Riot police on the left, demonstrators on the right, and the New Mobe marshals in the middle. At Saturday's Justice Department confrontation, the intervention by the marshals as well as the pepper gas used by the police, helped keep violence to a minimum. The sequel to Friday's

demonstration at the Department, the Saturday protest again centered around the controversial conspiracy trial in Chicago as well as the Justice Department's role in imprisoning members of the Black Panthers.

photo by Behrens

Marshals and Housing

New Mobe Overcomes Major Problems

by Robert McClenon
GW Hatchet

Logistical problems had been expected to cause the severest headaches for New Mobilization officials last week. Some critics had questioned their ability to maintain adequate control over the quarter-million protestors. Their fears, however, proved groundless.

The tasks ran the administrative gamut from obtaining a parade permit from an unobliging Justice Department to supplying babysitters for the children of some marchers. The most crucial tests however, lay in providing housing for the influx of demonstrators and in keeping 250,000 people non-violent in

the face of any provocation.

Extensive security precautions by both the police and the New Mobe leaders are credited with keeping the 40-hour March Against Death and Saturday's march and rally peaceful, despite outbreaks of violence in other protests. New Mobe marshals reached their peak strength Saturday when 3000 were on duty to direct the march. Another 1000 worked in shifts during the March Against Death, with 225 on duty at all times.

The marshals had all received crash training from such veteran advocates of non-violence as the Philadelphia-based Friends Peace Committee and the American Friends Service Committee. Potential critical situations

which could threaten the success of the actual march were recreated in the Ebenezer Methodist Church, 4th and D Sts., which had become the marshals' home, headquarters and training institute.

The theory was simple: marshals were to be "flexible, quick-witted and cool." They were "to serve the marchers, not order them." It was stressed that "we" was preferred over "you" in dealing with the marchers.

This theory was sorely tried at times when some of the more militant marchers cursed their peaceful companions and called the marshals "fascists," "pigs," and "Uncle Toms." At 14th and Pennsylvania Ave., a contingent of those opting for violence who wore helmets and carried a

"Buffalo Nine" banner, tried to break through the marshals. Attempting to storm the White House, they screamed "War, war, one more war. Revolution now." Several marshals were knocked down before order was restored. Incidents such as this were definitely in the minority.

The second line of protection was the District of Columbia Police Force. A special 2000-man detail was on duty; 1500 D.C. national guardsmen were deputized as special policemen assigned to station house duties normally handled by police; almost all of the city's 400 park policemen were sent to the Mall area; and 300 Metropolitan police reserve corps were called up for station house duties.

They were generally cheerful and in good spirits in spite of the cold weather. Some even returned the "V" peace sign to the demonstrators. One key reason for this friendly attitude was the cooperation of the marshals and the police, which freed the police from almost all parade direction.

One Mobe official termed the police work "simply fantastic."

The non-violence of the Mobe activities always made the third line of defense unnecessary. Nine-thousand troops had been moved into the area—more troops than were called to either the 1963 March on Washington or the 1967 anti-war march on the Pentagon.

Included were infantry, airborne, armored cavalry and military police units, all "thoroughly trained in civil disturbance control," according to the Pentagon. The units arrived from Fort Bragg, N.C.; Camp Lejeune, N.C.; Quantico, Va.; Ft. Meade, Md; Ft. Belvoir, Va.; Ft. Lee, Va.; and Ft. Eustis, Va.

The other major logistical problem—housing—also failed to reach the crisis proportions some had predicted.

New Mobe's housing coordinator Miss Dotti Fish had termed the shortage of sleeping spaces "critical." Another official later admitted, "The

hardest thing wasn't lining up housing; I think we probably even had enough. The hardest thing was finding the people who didn't have a place and getting them out to the space we had."

Area universities played a major role in averting a housing crisis. Georgetown and George Washington Universities experienced the largest influx of visitors; Georgetown since it was the only area university to allow large-scale use of its facilities, and George Washington because of its central location. Georgetown President Fr. Robert J. Henle, S.J., had overruled a student-administrator committee in opening the McDonough Gymnasium and two dormitories to visitors. George Washington allowed use of four off-campus row houses owned by the university on F. St.

In a decision strongly supported by Governor Marvin Mandel, the University of Maryland turned down student requests to use college buildings to house about 5000 persons. Similar requests were rejected at American University. Maryland's Cole Field House was also ruled out for a possible staging of "Hair," which a university official termed "immoral."

Mayor Walter Washington (who suspended housing regulations for the weekend) joined 19 U.S. Senators and various church officials in urging citizens to "open their hearts and their homes" to visitors.

Thousands did, indeed, sleep in private homes and apartments. Others simply stayed on buses while still others passed the cold night in cars. Area hotels and motels also reported a busy weekend.

The New Mobe committee had set up four reception centers to guide protestors to sleeping places. Most activity centered at Asbury Methodist Church at 11th and K Sts.

The Theatre Owners of Metropolitan Washington had also opened 15 major movie theatres in the city all night to ease the housing shortage.

Second March on Embassy Lacks Needed Support

by Dick Beer
GW Hatchet

AFTER SEVERAL ABORTIVE attempts to stage a second march on the South Vietnamese Embassy, a rally of about 150 student radicals was broken up at Dupont Circle in the early hours of Sunday morning.

A large squad of the D.C. Civil Defense Unit fired tear gas canisters from grenade launchers and waded into the Dupont Circle park at 12:30 Sunday morning chasing the handful of protestors who had started a bonfire, out of the park.

According to a police official on the scene, a few store windows in the Dupont Circle area had been smashed by the protestors and they had stopped a number of cars that were trying to get out of the area.

Despite the freezing temperatures, about 200 people showed up at the rally which began at 10 p.m.

Many of those present marched toward downtown, but turned back when they sighted

police lines at 19th and K Streets.

At 10:30 p.m. a group of 20 Weathermen, led by a girl carrying a Viet Cong flag, left the circle and began marching up Massachusetts Ave. toward the embassy. The crowd behind them yelled, "It's suicide, it's suicide."

Although they did not encounter any police, the group, most of them wearing helmets, returned to the circle after marching only a block.

They attempted to gather support from the crowd for a second march on the embassy but a New Mobe spokesman for the crowd told the Weathermen that they did not want a confrontation with the police because, "This isn't the time or the place and we don't have the numbers."

Wearing a marshal's armband, the spokesman warned those who wanted to remain at the circle to "get back to the center of the circle."

Failing to gain support for a second march, the Weathermen again began to march toward the embassy shouting, "Ho Ho Ho

Chi Minh/The NLF Is Going to Win."

About 15 police cars and three police vans arrived at the circle at 11 p.m. When the Weathermen saw the police they retreated to the edge of the circle and the police cordoned off Massachusetts Ave.

For nearly an hour police and demonstrators faced one another around the edges of the circle.

Deputy Police Chief O. W. Davis warned the crowd to remain inside the circle.

From their position inside the circle, the demonstrators taunted the police, who were helmeted and poised to shoot canisters of tear gas into the circle at a sign from Davis.

When a bottle shattered at Davis's feet, he warned the crowd, "One more missile and you get it." Davis raised his left arm and told the crowd that the police, who numbered close to 100, were instructed to fire the gas when his hand went down.

When the demonstrators refused to extinguish a bonfire in the center of the circle, Davis signalled his men to fire. The gas dispersed the crowd.

Some Government Officials Comment:

Congressmen's Reactions: 'Friends' to 'Hanoi-crats'

by Jeff Shepard
GW Hatchet

Dressed in their traveling clothes, carrying sleeping bags and cameras, and wearing the ever present armbands and buttons, students in Washington for the anti-war activities roamed the House and Senate Office Buildings Friday visiting their representatives, either seeking encouragement or offering advice, depending upon the Senator's or Congressman's ideology.

While the students took advantage of gallery passes and signed visitors books, congressional leaders told of their support or non-support for the demonstrators.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont) applauded "the order, dignity, and decorum of the demonstrators, young and old, of all colors and creeds." He added "...these youngsters are our children, our neighbors, our friends...the only sorrow is they can't vote...they can only protest."

Senate Minority Leader, Hugh Scott (R-Pa), said the demonstrators "will grow old and they, too, will find there are no simple solutions to complex problems. Let them meanwhile do their thing...let them have a little joy, a little exaltation...let them say 'this is a bad war and should stop.'"

House Minority Leader Gerald Ford (R-Mich) and House Democratic Whip Carl Albert (D-Okla) endorsed the goals of the "Committee for a Week of National Unity," which has Bob Hope as its honorary chairman. They said they did not view the appeal as in any way hostile or contradictory to the antiwar demonstrations.

1968 Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee Edmund Muskie (D-Me) had "real reservations about the usefulness of the concentration of great numbers of people" in the anti-war march. He also noted the risk involved in the

gathering of "so many young people on such an emotional issue."

George McGovern (D-SD) said he was participating "as an act of conscience and responsibility."

Charles Goodell (R-NY) stressed "the demonstrations should not merely be tolerated. What they are saying should carefully be listened to."

Rep. L. Mendell Rivers (D-SC) told a "freedom rally" in Washington on Veteran's Day "God bless every one of you. Let's keep 'em on the run. There's more of us than these Hanoi-crats all over this land. Keep up the fight!"

It was Rep. Allard Lowenstein (D-L-NY), who best represented the supporters of the demonstrations. "The President's speech," he said, "left me with no choice at all."

A number of Senators met with groups of students Friday to answer their questions on the war and other related matters.

Among them was Birch Bayh (D-Ind), who gave each of his 25 students an individual greeting. Jacketless but wearing a vest, Bayh leaned his chair back against the front of his desk and led an informal question and answer session.

Regarding the various bills in the Senate to set a definite timetable on troop withdrawal from Vietnam, Bayh felt they had "a respectable chance of getting one passed." He said the power of Congress to enforce such a bill would come from "control of appropriations."

Following the meeting, which lasted over an hour, Bayh offered his offices to anyone who did not have a place to spend the night.

About 4:30, as police removed all visitors from the Capital and dusk started to settle over the already grey day, students began to snuggle into any nook in the Capital's exterior that would protect them from the rain and the wind.

P.L. Demonstrates Against G.E.; Supports Workers

by Scott Custin
AU Eagle

CLAIMING General Electric workers are "striking a blow at the big businessmen who are profiting from this lousy war," demonstrators led by the Progressive Labor faction of the Students for a Democratic Society picketed the Constitution Ave. entrance of the Department of Labor Saturday to demonstrate support for the GE strikers.

A core of approximately 200 demonstrators from a number of East Coast colleges was supplemented by hundreds of anti-war marchers leading the still-in-progress rally on the Washington Monument grounds, four blocks away.

After marching and chanting to attract a crowd, the SDS leaders put on a short program of speeches punctuated with period of anti-war and pro-labor chanting.

Saying the GE demonstration showed how far the anti-war movement had come in the last few years, SDS National Secretary John Pennington told the group that students are now

allied with workers in trying to end the Vietnam war which he said was making businessmen rich at the price of laborers.

John Israel, chairman of the SDS National Issues Committee, suggested taking the "struggle" "back to campus" and trying to improve conditions for workers there, especially maintenance men and cafeteria workers.

He urged the demonstrators to attend a morning rally at American University. The leaders were packing up their banners and battery-powered loud speakers when someone threw a rock through one of the windows over the building entrance.

The demonstration leaders started a chant of "smash cop provocateurs" and then told the crowd they came to make a point, not to provoke the police or troops inside, guarding the building.

After giving the SDS leaders a few more minutes to pack up and leave, a force of nearly 100 tactical police poured out of the building and slowly talked the crowd into getting into the street and then dispersing.



photo by Beckerman

Pungent Placards

Signs of the Times

MANY PARTICIPANTS in the weekend's Moratorium activities carried placards to underscore their sentiments. Among the more colorful ones were these:

- Fighting for Peace Is Like Fornicating for Chastity.
- The Silent Majority Also Condoned Hitler.
- We Want to Thank Mr. Nixon for Bringing Us Together Again.
- Not My Son.

- William F. Buckley, Jr. is an Intellectual, too, Mr. Agnew.
- One, Two, Three, Four - Dick Stop the War.
- Free the Fort Dix 38.
- If the US Pulls Out Now, the VC Will Murder 500,000 People; Do You Want That On Your Conscience?
- Scientists and Universities, Stop War Work.
- Shoot Spiro to the Moon.
- Must My Brother Die for Me to Live?
- We Don't Want a Fascist State.
- Nine, Ten, Eleven, Twelve, Spiro Agnew Go to Hell.
- We Have Peace Now; Support President Nixon.
- Love Begins First in My Heart, Then in Others.
- Job Possibility: Spiro Agnew, Public Media Consultant.
- Total Victory in Vietnam.
- Brother - I Need a Ride to Chicago.

When the first Yippie contingent started to march down Constitution Ave. ten minutes later, most of the demonstrators had gone, many to the nearby Justice Department, and the police withdrew into the building.

At the Sunday morning rally at AU, SDS National Secretary John Pennington said the demonstration at Labor "shows beyond a doubt that SDS is still alive and kicking."

He said it was the "first national demonstration that clearly tied in the struggles of working people with the anti-war movement."

Pennington added that the Justice Department parade and gassings overshadowed the SDS rally in the press. "It's our job to tell people about it ... since no

one else will," he said. He called the Stop the Trial demonstration "nothing but an attempt to discredit radical ideas." He accused liberal backers of the Justice demonstration of trying to give the impression that "when you're militant, you get smashed."

Attorney General Criticizes Mobe

by Kim Brace
AU Eagle

ATTORNEY GENERAL John Mitchell, in a statement released Sunday, said the New Mobilization Committee had failed to plan adequately ahead of time to control any potential instances of violence.

In a statement released on Sunday, Mitchell said he "was pleased that the great majority of participants obeyed the law."

"Unfortunately," he went on, "the planned demonstrations were marred by such extensive physical injury, property damage and street confrontations that I do not believe that, overall, the gathering here can be characterized as peaceful."

"The committee added to this violence," he said, "through a combination of inaction and affirmative action. They did not prepare adequate plans to handle the expected disorders."

Ron Young, Project Coordinator for the New Mobe, said, in answer to Mitchell's statement, "It's a lie."

"We had a dozen marshals with walkie-talkies down at the Justice Department demonstrations to try to get the crowd to break up."

Douglas Dowd, co-chairman of the New Mobe, was one of the half dozen personnel who manned the so-called Rumor Control Center at the Municipal Police Building. He was joined by representatives of the White House staff and the Moratorium committee, but the police representatives were not there around the clock.

The center which began operation on Friday and continued through Sunday night was set up to be in continuous contact with the walkie-talkie people, who furnished the center with information as to potential sources of disturbance.

Dowd said, "When elements 'from the left' would become unusually active in the march or any other place, we would dispatch marshals to see that violence did not ensue. Our purpose was to keep the peace and to keep the normal police (or troops) from becoming involved; for we anticipated that the latter would enhance the possibility of violence."

Reaction from other administration personnel was limited. Herb Klein, Communications Director for the Nixon Administration said, "The march leaders promised to keep peace and they carried out their word."

Abernathy Speaks With Morse in S.F.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP Conference head Rev. Ralph Abernathy and former Senator Wayne Morse spoke Saturday afternoon to 100,000 assembled protesters at a midday rally in San Francisco's Golden Gate Park.

Rev. Abernathy implored those participating in this largest antiwar demonstration ever held in the west, "not to rest until the American government learns that the people of the world will have no part of imperialism."

Morse took a slightly different tack, emphasizing that he "was proud to see the thousands of American flags carried by the marchers." Describing himself as "a constitutionalist," Morse called the flag the symbol of the constitution and added that he would "have that symbolism carried out by the President of the United States and the Vice President of the United States."

The San Francisco demonstrations were designed to accommodate those unable to participate in the Washington demonstrations 3000 miles away. They deemed a "complete success" by San Francisco Moratorium leaders.